











Hughes' Spruce Goose Flying Boat towed to its new home in Long Beach harbor.

### New Home Near the Queen Mary

## Hughes' Spruce Goose Leaves Its Nest

Los Angeles Times Service  
G BEACH, Calif. — Slowly, with the digger, Howard Hughes' 33-year-old Spruce Goose slipped smoothly out of its hangar to the Back Channel of the Port of Long Beach, the first time that one of the largest aircraft had moved in more than a century.

Hundreds of workers who had been laboring the clock to get the huge seaplane ready for moving operation cheered and waved their flags. Traffic was reduced to a crawl on the bridge as motorists slowed to take a good look at the world famous Goose.

The plane was towed out of the partly dismantled hangar and into the channel on the first stage

of its last journey. It eventually will be moved about a mile to a new museum hangar alongside the Queen Mary. There, for the first time, the Goose will be placed on public exhibition.

The Spruce Goose, with a wingspan of 320 feet, made its first and last flight Nov. 3, 1947, a low and slow skimming hop with the late multimillionaire Hughes at the controls. Built of wood, it originally was intended as a troop transport for World War II service. But the war ended before the enormous eight-engine, propeller-driven seaplane was completed.

The plane was donated to the Aero Club of Southern California by Sunoma Corp., the firm run by the eccentric Hughes until his death April 5, 1976.

## Door Steps Up Drive Against Reagan, Out of Fear Than Belief in Carter

Philip Shabecoff

New York Times Service

NGTON — More out of joy, organized labor is its considerable forces in Ronald Reagan's presidential campaign.

Fielding the most extensive and costly labor position in our history this year, Alexander Barkan, the AFL-CIO's director of the Committee on Political Action, the political arm of the AFL-CIO.

Leaders are urging their members to vote for President Carter because they believe that Reagan is an enemy of the people who would roll back gains made by unions in half a century.

Objections Fanned

Main problem is telling a worker who has lost his job on the lake and his family on the lake and who can't go to college, to vote for Carter administration has said Stephen Schlossberg, of government and public relations for the United Automobile Workers, which is now backing the Carter administration.

Answer is that the worker for Jimmy Carter is at least understands the need and the other guy would be a disaster for the working class.

### y Links Pill Lowered Risk of Uterus Cancer

The Associated Press

IN — Women who take oral contraceptives face only half the risk of uterine cancer, protective effects of the pill to last for at least five years, a study shows.

Of the body of the uterus, endometrial cancer, the most common cancer of the female reproductive system, is the most common cancer of the female reproductive system. This year, the American Cancer Society estimates that the disease will cause about 3,200 deaths in the United States.

Estimate the relative risk of women who have used oral contraceptives to be of women who have never used oral contraceptives, a study by doctors who conducted a study at Boston University Center.

Of this kind of cancer is slim in young women. A study, published in Thursday's New England Journal of Medicine, suggested that women who take the pill may be protected from the disease to later years. The risk is higher. That question, doctors cautioned, needs study.

## Reagan Aide Quits After Conflict of Interest Charges

(Continued from Page 1)

advisory commission, now defunct, in which all members were free to carry on their own business activities while sitting on the panel. This was an unpaid position requiring only occasional meetings for testimony and other activities, however.

The Wall Street Journal article, which Mr. Allen Wednesday described as "shot through with inaccuracies," declares that Mr. Allen "wooded Japanese interests while representing [the] U.S." in 1970. It goes on to declare that, while he was a member of the Nixon administration, Mr. Allen revealed secrets from the U.S. Commission on International Trade and Investment Policy, at which he was a member, to a Japanese friend in an effort "to set up big consulting contracts from the Japanese."

Moreover, the article declares, shortly after Mr. Allen left government service in 1972, he "demanded a 50-percent cut of a \$120,000 contract the lobbyist had landed

while Mr. Allen was with the government," Mr. Allen dropped the demand, the article said, only after the lobbyist's attorney wrote a sharp memorandum pointing out that Mr. Allen's claim appeared to "involve an assertion by him that, while he was working for the United States government, he was also participating in a venture for personal profit which would, of course, have been a violation of federal law."

Mr. Allen said Wednesday that the article incorrectly leaves the impression that he was a paid employee of the government while carrying on personal business ventures behind the scenes.

Denies Implication

In fact, he said, that implication is wrong. The commission was an advisory group and its members were unpaid. Its members, himself included, were drawn from private life or business and were carrying on their regular occupations while serving on the commission. There

was no rule restricting commission members from normal business activities. The information that Mr. Allen sent to his Japanese friend was not closely held and was rather freely available at the time to lobbyists and academicians on the Washington scene, he said.

Finally, he said, his claim for half the \$120,000 contract obtained by David Fleming from Datsun was based on a trip that the two men made to Japan in March or April, 1971, when Mr. Allen was privately employed and was not on the government payroll.

Mr. Fleming confirmed Wednesday that, at the time of the trip, Mr. Allen was not working for the government, adding, "The facts would not substantiate an allegation of conflict of interest." Both men said that the dispute was whether or not that trip Mr. Allen had introduced Mr. Fleming to Datsun officials, causing Mr. Fleming to obtain the Datsun contract. Mr. Allen claims that he did and there-

fore felt he was entitled to a "finder's fee." Mr. Fleming says no; he got it on his own.

Several members of the trade commission, reached by phone Wednesday, backed Mr. Allen's claim that, while commission deliberations were held in private, most of the information quickly got out and was informally available to economists and academicians. "It was not supposed to," a former staffer said, "but it was such a loose arrangement, all that stuff Allen reported to his Japanese friend was common knowledge."

Testimony Released

Kenneth Naden, the president of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, said that commission members often told associates what had gone on, and testimony given in closed session was often released or made available to a number of persons later.

This is not the first time that Mr. Allen has been in the news re-

cently. Last summer, the magazine Mother Jones revealed that, in 1972, after he left the government and set up his private consulting firm, Potomac International, he had been paid \$10,000 a month for about six months by Howard Cerny, a lawyer representing financier Robert Vesco, for consultations on international trade matters. Mr. Vesco later fled the United States because of charges that he had defrauded investors.

Stories in The Washington Post and other publications later revealed that, as a private consultant, Mr. Allen had once registered as a foreign agent for the Overseas Companies of Portugal, a group described by some as a front for the former colonialist government of Portugal; that he is a consultant to Datsun's U.S. subsidiary, Nissan U.S.A.; that he was a consultant for several years at \$40,000 annually to Tokyo Electric Power, and an occasional consultant to Lockheed and the Industrial Research Institute of Japan.

## Carter Assails Reagan on Use of Force With Mixture of Facts, Interpretation

By Hedrick Smith

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — As President Carter travels around the United States in the final days of the campaign, he is sometimes asked by high school students or their parents about the risks of a world war. Typically he uses the occasion, as he did the other day in Michigan, to raise the specter of Ronald Reagan's possible "injection of American military forces" to deal with diplomatic disputes.

The president has consistently brought up the issue of the use of force in attacks on his Republican challenger. Usually, he rattles off the names of nine countries where, Mr. Reagan has suggested, military force might prove necessary.

Carter Statements

"Wherever there's been a dispute around the world in a certain troubled region," the president has frequently said, "I've overheard Reagan has repeatedly called for the sending of American military forces there, when the obvious judgment made by Nixon and Ford and Johnson and Truman has been to avoid conflicts." In the administrations of most of these predecessors, however, Americans were involved in conflict overseas.

For a time, Mr. Reagan did not respond to Mr. Carter's attacks. But lately he has accused his opponent of resorting to what he called a "policy of fear to sway voters." "My own views have been distorted in what I can only conclude is an effort to scare people through innuendoes and misstatements of my positions," he said recently.

In his belated counterattack, the Reagan camp has issued reminders that President Carter himself threatened in his State of the Union Address last January to repel any outside effort to control the Gulf region by any means necessary, including force. Reagan aides have circulated other Carter statements, contending that the use of force, including atomic weapons, is a "last resort" and that the focus so far remains on Mr. Reagan, although independent diplomatic analysts share his contention that Mr. Carter has exaggerated the case.

What Mr. Carter's catalogue of statements does not reveal is that in at least three cases — in Lebanon, Cyprus and Rhodesia — Mr. Reagan was suggesting that U.S. troops take part in a multinational peacekeeping effort to prevent bloodshed and quell regional conflict, much as U.S. monitors went to the Sinai under President Ford to observe the Egyptian-Israeli disengagement.

In June, 1976, for example, Mr. Reagan remarked that U.S. and British troops might be needed to guarantee transition to black majority rule in Rhodesia. "Whether it will be enough to have simply a show of strength, a promise that we would (supply) troops, or whether you'd have to go in with occupation forces, I don't know," he said. "But I believe in the interest of peace and avoiding bloodshed and to achieve a democratic majority rule, which we all, I think, subscribe to, I think would be worth this, for us to do it."

In two other instances, the possible sending of planes to Pakistan or Air Force units in the Sinai Peninsula, the former California governor was advocating a symbolic show of force to reassure nervous allies. In both cases, said Richard Allen, his foreign policy adviser, what Mr. Reagan was advocating was "a wholly friendly activity" to support allies without being provocative.

In the case of the Sinai, Mr. Reagan foreshadowed the ap-

proach later taken by the Carter administration, which used the occasion of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan to speed its search for bases in Oman, Kenya and Somalia. In response to the current war between Iran and Iraq, the president sent military aircraft to Saudi Arabia as a show of U.S. support.

In other cases, Mr. Reagan's statements seem to have been over-interpreted. Mr. Carter cites Angola as a country to which Mr. Reagan wanted to send U.S. troops, but the supporting evidence is weak.

What Mr. Reagan said in early 1976, a time when Soviet advisers and Cuban troops were involved in the Angolan civil war, was that the Russians should be told: "Out. We'll let them" — the Angolans — "do the fighting or you'll have to contend with us."

After the Russians intervened in Afghanistan, Mr. Reagan raised the idea of blockading Cuba to put pressure on the Soviet Union.

"Why couldn't we blockade Cuba and then say to them 'When your troops get out of Afghanistan, we will drop the blockade around Cuba?'" he said last spring. "I think this would exert great pressure. I don't think they could stand a blockade very long, and I think a little call on the hotline with this kind of threat might get the withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan."

To the Republican primaries, George Bush, now Mr. Reagan's running mate, attacked the idea vigorously, contending that the blockade would be risky and inappropriate and would take the Navy's entire fleet to enforce.

But Mr. Reagan persisted. Without explaining the basis for his estimate, he said that the Russians did not want a confrontation with Washington, and would back down. Mr. Allen insists that "the governor has said that was an option, and not a proposal to deploy military forces."

### U.S. Investigator Reportedly Labels Him 'Unresponsive'

## Carter Said to Cancel 3 Interviews on Brother's Case

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Carter has canceled three interviews with Justice Department investigators trying to wrap up the Billy Carter case and has been "remarkably unresponsive" to the requests, the chief probe told Congress.

Sources said Michael Shaheen, head of the department's Office of Professional Responsibility, warned he will resort to a "compulsory process" presumably a subpoena — to get testimony from the president, if he does not submit voluntarily.

Mr. Shaheen relayed this information Wednesday in a status report to the Senate Judiciary subcommittee that made its own investigation of the Billy Carter case. Senate Republican leader Howard Baker asked the panel Thursday to make the report public.

The White House said in a statement that while it had not seen Mr. Shaheen's report, "We believe there is no basis for press accounts that the report makes a statement as to any lack of cooperation by the president."

Postponements Confirmed

The statement said Mr. Carter did postpone an interview three times, but only "because the production and examination of relevant White House records had not been completed." It said once the records are in order, "an interview with the president will be promptly scheduled."

One source familiar with the report said Mr. Carter's "obvious purpose" in canceling the inter-

views was to avoid investigators until after the election Tuesday.

The Office of Professional Responsibility is designed to investigate any hint of wrongdoing within the Justice Department.

Mr. Shaheen began his probe because Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti first said publicly he had no contacts with the White House about the Billy Carter case — but later revealed he told the president that Billy Carter should register as an agent for Libya and probably would not be criminally prosecuted if he did.

That conversation took place in the Oval Office June 17, and Billy Carter registered July 14, admitting he had received \$220,000 from Moammar Qadhafi's government.

Civiletti Criticized

Sources said Mr. Shaheen, who joined the department during the Gerald Ford administration, also sharply criticized Mr. Civiletti in the report for discussing the Justice Department investigation with the president.

Mr. Shaheen's report states that Mr. Carter agreed to — then canceled — interviews with department investigators on Oct. 15, 23 and 24, sources said.

Sources said Mr. Shaheen's report also challenged testimony from Phillip Wise, the president's

appointments secretary, who told the Senate subcommittee he remembered few calls and other contacts with Billy Carter.

Mr. Shaheen charged that Mr. Wise and Thomas Beard, a deputy assistant to the president, who now works for White House aide Sarah Weddington, also had been uncooperative in responding to requests for interviews, the sources said.

The Senate panel already has issued a report on its investigation of Billy Carter, concluding that while he embarrassed the United States with his Libyan connections, neither he nor anyone in the Carter administration did anything criminal.

Cholera in South Africa

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — The South African Department of Health said Thursday that an outbreak of cholera in the eastern Transvaal was beginning to develop epidemic proportions, with four deaths among 250 cases reported since early this month.

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## U.S. Election Results

The French national television network - TF 1 - and the International Herald Tribune will present a special program on the results of the U.S. presidential elections. The program will be broadcast live on TF 1 from 7:00 to 10:00 AM on Wednesday, November 5, at which time final results should be available.

The results of the election and their impact on Europe will be discussed by journalists from the International Herald Tribune and TF 1, speaking from both Paris and New York, along with guest commentators from the political and business communities.

A special election edition of the International Herald Tribune will also be published during the morning of November 5 for distribution later that day in many European, Middle Eastern and Asian cities.







Scoring the  
"There You  
W



President Nixon waves from car as he leaves court in Washington after testifying in FBI break-in trial.

## on Testimony Jeered Trial of 2 Ex-FBI Men

Robert L. Jackson  
Los Angeles Times Service  
WASHINGTON — More pale than when he left office a year ago, former President Richard Nixon testified about some of the events of the early 1970s in a federal courtroom.

His appearance Wednesday, Mr. Nixon's first since his resignation from the presidency, was the 7-week-old trial of two retired FBI agents, Mark Felt and Edward J. Hoover, accused of having been involved in the "Underground" in 1972 and

lawful or illegal becomes permissible," Mr. Nixon said.

However, he added — as historians have noted — that he revoked his approval of the Huston plan four days later because the late J. Edgar Hoover, then director of the FBI, said it was imprudent.

Under cross-examination, Mr. Nixon said that Hoover had authority to institute break-ins despite his revocation of the Huston plan. He said that Hoover had put a stop to most clandestine break-ins by FBI agents in 1966, but that Hoover retained the authority — given him by President Dwight D. Eisenhower — to institute searches without a warrant in any case involving national security or foreign intelligence.

"In matters of foreign intelligence, the line went directly from presidents to Mr. Hoover," Mr. Nixon said. He said that such break-ins did not need specific approval from an attorney general, the titular superior of the FBI director.

Three former attorneys general — John Mitchell, Richard Kleindienst and Ramsey Clark — testified at the trial Tuesday that they never approved FBI break-ins to gather intelligence.

Although Hoover died in May, 1972, Mr. Nixon said that the same authority carried over to Patrick Gray 3d, whom he appointed to succeed Hoover.

Mr. Felt and Mr. Miller have acknowledged approving break-ins by FBI agents on grounds they did so with Mr. Gray's authorization. He has denied giving such approval.

## Sindona Denies Abduction Faked

NEW YORK — Italian financier Michele Sindona, convicted of stealing \$45 million from the Franklin National Bank, has pleaded not guilty to charges that he staged a phony kidnapping and jumped bail while awaiting trial. If convicted, he could have five years added to the 25-year term he is serving.

A new indictment charges that Mr. Sindona fled to Europe under an assumed name with a counterfeit passport around Aug. 2, 1979, and went to Vienna, where he lived in disguise. He is said to have returned to the United States around Oct. 16, reappearing in New York City with a superficial bullet wound in a leg. He claimed he had been kidnapped by Italian terrorists.

Mr. Sindona, 60, was flown to New York from a federal prison in Springfield, Mo., for the arraignment Wednesday. Trial was set for Jan. 13.

Leon Janney  
NEW YORK (AP) — Leon Janney, 63, whose acting career on stage, screen and airwaves started in vaudeville when he was 2 years old, died Tuesday.

Ernest Sture  
WASHINGTON (WP) — Ernest Sture, 65, who retired in Janu-

Fire, Stampede in Mecca  
The Associated Press  
RIYADH, Saudi Arabia (AP) — Flames swept through a pilgrims' lodging house in the holy city of Mecca, killing one person and injuring nine, and a stampede caused by others fleeing the blaze killed 20 and injured 33, officials said. They said the fire apparently began in a cooking stove.

# Vance Was Preoccupied With SALT as Shah's Rule Disintegrated

This is the fifth article in a series.  
By Scott Armstrong  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Cyrus Vance became Jimmy Carter's secretary of state believing that his single greatest objective would be to work for a nuclear arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union. By December, 1978, as the reign of the shah of Iran was coming to an end, Mr. Vance was still essentially preoccupied with the complex negotiations with Russia.

A disciplined workaholic, Mr. Vance was often in his office past 11 p.m., formulating tactics to use on the Russians — and sometimes even on colleagues in the Carter administration — to keep the SALT talks on course.

Mr. Vance's style was to put all other matters out of sight and concentrate on his main goals. In the State Department, he relied on people in whom he had confidence to look after their regional interests.

The system was good for State Department morale and functioned smoothly in most instances. But it had shortcomings. Often aides from State were out-ranked at meetings with the hierarchy of other agencies of government. Assistant secretaries and their deputies were no match for national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski or Defense Secretary Harold Brown in matters over which there was disagreement. And on Iran, there had been growing disagreement.

Vance's Ear  
During the fall of 1978, low- and mid-level State Department aides tried repeatedly to get Mr. Vance's ear on Iran. Failing that, they urged his ranking assistants — Warren Christopher, deputy secretary, and David Newsom, under-secretary for political affairs — to impress upon Mr. Vance the urgency of the situation.

Mr. Vance, however, was preoccupied with follow-through negotiations after the Camp David meeting between President Carter, Anwar Sadat and Menachem Begin had ended in a preliminary Middle East accord in October.

Beneath Mr. Christopher and Mr. Vance, the structure of experts on Iran had been sounding alarms over the shah's future for many months. In the fall of 1978, for instance, Harold Saunders, assistant secretary for the region, had reviewed for a staff meeting the different groups aligned against the shah, from the semi-feudal landlords to the rural peasants, from the democratic opposition to oil field workers, from the merchants to the Shiite clergy.

The departmental press secretary, Hodding Carter III, asked a question. "Hal, you've just listed every group in the society. Who's for him?"

"The military," Mr. Saunders replied tersely.

By early December, Henry Precht, the desk officer for Iranian affairs, was particularly frustrated. Convinced for months that the shah's regime was in a state of collapse, Mr. Precht saw the United States sliding along on the same policy, unaware of the implications for the future when the shah was displaced by a new government.

Mr. Precht complained to his boss, Mr. Saunders. He said the measures being taken by the shah — discussions with moderate opposition leaders about participating in the government — were too little and too late. Even the latest recommendation by Ambassador Sullivan, calling for the shah to relinquish control of domestic authority and temporarily leave Iran, was not enough, Mr. Precht said.

He urged that the shah be told to abdicate and begin transferring control to an opposition coalition acceptable to the United States and to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, who would no doubt take charge in a new regime. To do otherwise would leave the United States without any voice in the ultimate outcome.

Mr. Saunders disagreed. In the face of presidential decisions to support the shah, he could not recommend an abrupt shift.

Mr. Precht then took his argument to Anthony Lake, the head of the policy planning group, and Arnold Raphael, a Foreign Service officer who had served in Iran and was Vance's senior executive assistant. Both were said to be sympathetic but told Mr. Precht that the tone of his memo was too emotional.



Calm at the center: This is what the U.S. Embassy in the Iranian capital looked like Wednesday, on the 361st day of occupation. On the left, a revolutionary guard can be seen.

## 90% of Hostages Said to Be in Embassy

By George C. Wilson  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. intelligence agencies believe about 90 percent of the American hostages are locked up in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran but are not sure of the whereabouts of the other 10 percent, government officials said in Washington.

This uncertainty is frustrating the Joint Chiefs of Staff as they continue to look for ways to rescue the 52 hostages by military force without suffering unacceptably high casualties.

The Pentagon kept studying rescue plans after the April attempt ended in flames. But, Pentagon sources said, lack of precise intelligence on the hostages' locations made trying to find and extract them too risky, and rescue planning has been given a low priority.

Network Disintegrates  
Intelligence analysts over believed the hostages were widely scattered throughout Iran after the April raid, as the Iranian government claimed. They still think the hostages are in Tehran, with the 10 percent outside the embassy suspected to be elsewhere in the city.

But nobody pretends to have unimpeachable information about what is going on inside Iran these days, partly because the CIA's network there disintegrated along with the shah's power in 1978. The unsuccessful April raid tore up what was left of the CIA's once-elaborate network in Iran.

The intelligence gap extends beyond the hostages' location to the war between Iran and Iraq. Estimates about its direction by the CIA and Defense Intelligence Agency, or DIA, have proved wrong.

Columnist Jack Anderson wrote in August that President Carter had given the go-ahead for an invasion of Iran in mid-October, asserting that the Kharg Island oil terminal at the head of the Gulf was an objective. No such occupation was approved.

With military rescue out at least for the moment, the government's intelligence agencies are trying to find out what discussions are going on behind closed doors in Iran's ruling circles concerning the hostages. But here, too, gathering hard information by such standard techniques as electronic eavesdropping is proving difficult.



Iran's Generals

The CIA, in contrast, had been unable to establish whether Iran's generals were moving toward accommodation with the shah's opposition.

In Tehran, the demonstrations were increasing rapidly. The shah had released two opposition leaders from jail and tried to entice them into some form of coalition government. They turned him down.

On Christmas Day, the U.S. Embassy was attacked. The message was clear to Mr. Sullivan: The shah was losing control.

Military Leaders  
The shah's military leaders now demanded that he appoint Gen. Gholam Ali Oveissi, who since October had been urging force to put down the demonstrations, to head the government.

The shah called in Mr. Sullivan. Should he appoint a civilian government with opposition participation? Should he finally agree to crack down?

Mr. Sullivan relayed the question to the State Department. On the afternoon of Dec. 28, Mr. Vance went to see Mr. Carter at Camp David. The secretary found that even as the shah's strength was declining, Mr. Carter's support for him was increasing. Mr. Brzezinski had continued to present a compelling case.

Even if the shah were to fall, Mr. Brzezinski argued, it was important to show the world that the United States stood by its friends in deep crisis. Only by maintaining unwavering support for the shah, Mr. Vance was told, could the United States assure the Saudi Arabian leaders that it would not desert them if a crisis arose.

Indeed, the reasoning went, if the United States was perceived as having sold out the shah, the continuing Egyptian-Israeli peace negotiations might be undermined as well. How could Anwar Sadat and Menachem Begin take pledges of support from Mr. Carter at face value if the United States dropped the shah?

Mr. Vance told the president that unless the United States acted quickly, it would have no voice in the future of Iran. Iranian oil production had been cut substantially because of earlier labor unrest, and oil strikes were looming.

The shah, Mr. Vance said, must be encouraged to abdicate. If he refused, he should be told to leave the country and let things quiet down. It could be called a vacation, Mr. Vance said.

Mr. Carter told Mr. Vance that he did not want to tell another world leader to abdicate. Mr. Vance said the shah seemed to be begging for advice, and that the British were about to tell him to take a vacation. At a minimum, the United States should not block that effort.

Mr. Carter finally agreed. The shah would be encouraged to bring moderate opposition leaders into his government and give them real power over domestic affairs. If the shah asked again, he should be told that the United States had no objection to his leaving Iran. Mr. Carter was not yet ready to approve direct contact with Ayatollah Khomeini, however. The president said he wanted to know that the shah agreed to abdicate.

Mr. Sullivan received these new instructions and called back almost immediately, saying that the shah was considering the appointment of a moderate opposition member, Shahpur Bakhtiar, as premier, and that the shah agreed that the United States should probably establish contact with Ayatollah Khomeini.

Mr. Bakhtiar's selection reassured the White House. He was described as a slightly right-of-center opposition leader. Mr. Bakhtiar was portrayed by the CIA as "a rough and blunt man with considerable political shrewdness and ambition (and) close ties to the workers and the students" and who associated with a political faction that would "probably favor a compromise settlement and might participate in elections."

At the embassy in Tehran and in the State Department, there was much less enthusiasm for Mr. Bakhtiar because those analysts assumed he would fail. Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Precht thought the shah should be negotiating with Mehdi Bazargan, whom the CIA dismissed as "a narrow-minded religious fanatic with a flare for demagogic rabble-rousing."

Mr. Sullivan said that Mr. Bakhtiar would probably be Ayatollah Khomeini's first premier once he took power (a prediction that proved accurate).

Mission to the Ayatollah  
Now, Mr. Vance, still at Camp David, took the question of a mission to Ayatollah Khomeini to the president again. This time, Mr. Carter approved.

To go see the ayatollah, Mr. Vance chose a retired diplomat, Theodore Eliot, who had served in Iran, spoke fluent Farsi and understood the nuances of Shiite beliefs, and was an intellectual and a moralist. Mr. Eliot came back to Washington for briefings on the mission.

In Tehran, former British Foreign Secretary Lord George Brown, a friend from the early days of the shah's reign, arrived secretly and told the shah he should leave for a two-month vacation. He had to give a new government time to succeed. The shah, for the first time, agreed that he must leave Iran.

Later that day, the shah formally asked Mr. Bakhtiar to take over as premier and form a new civilian government.

Explaining to Mr. Sullivan that he had decided to leave the country, the shah stopped at one point and asked: "Where will I go?"

Tomorrow: The shah leaves. The ayatollah takes over.

## George Borg Olivier, Ex-Leader of Malta

From Agency Dispatches  
ETTA, Malta — Former Minister George Borg Olivier, who led this Mediterranean island to independence in 1964, died at his home after a long illness.

Mr. Borg Olivier became prime minister in 1950 at the head of the first Party and held the office three times before losing a general election to the labor Party under Dom

continued to head the National Party in opposition until his death, when he resigned of Edward Fenech Adams, a 60-year-old lawyer.

Dr. Borg Olivier's addition to Malta began its major change to the island's from one based on revenue from British base facilities to one relying primarily on tourism and industry.

John F. Greenslade  
WASHINGTON (WP) — Rear Admiral F. Greenslade, 76, aiator who held staff and

## Obituaries

command positions in the Pacific during World War II and who later taught engineering at George Washington University, died here Tuesday.

Patrick David de Laszlo  
LONDON (NYT) — Patrick David de Laszlo, 71, an engineer and industrialist who helped design miniature radio tubes and fiberglass boat hulls, died Monday.

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Spain	YES	YES
Switzerland	NO	NO

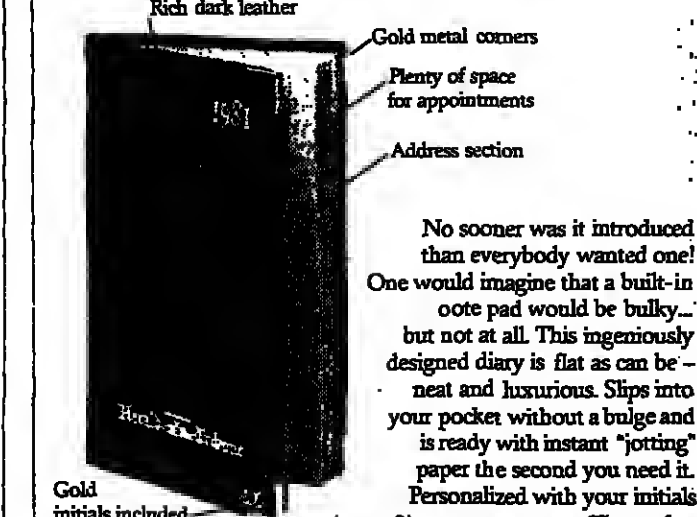
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Religion

Alternative Prayer Book  
Stirs English Churches

By Barry James  
United Press International  
LONDON — Another British institution appears to be in danger with the introduction Nov. 10 of the Church of England's first entirely new prayer book in 318 years.

For it seems the old Book of Common Prayer, which has endowed not just the church but the English language with a stock of mellifluous phrases, is in danger of being pushed aside by the breezier newcomer.

The "Alternative Service Book," which brings together under one cover a number of liturgical developments that have been introduced piecemeal over the last 15 years, will stand alongside the 1662 Book of Common Prayer as the official worship of the church. But already the optional new liturgy has been enthusiastically accepted by many congregations, to the detriment of the old.

The language of the new book, which was designed for clarity, has come under bitter attack by the traditionally minded.

One parish priest, the Rev. Peter Mullen, called it "a botched job in committee-speak and bureaucratic jargon," which he said was being imposed on the church by "a hierarchy of middle-aged trends."

"Brutal insensitivity"

David Martin, a sociology professor at the London School of Economics, who has led a campaign in favor of the Book of Common Prayer, said modern liturgy is being forced onto reluctant congregations with "brutal insensitivity." He said unofficial polls indicated church attendance declining.

Sharps and Flats

PARIS — The Jazz Festival of the Theatre de la Ville features Sonny Rollins Oct. 31 at 8 p.m., Elvin Jones Nov. 1 at 8 p.m., Dizzy Gillespie, Kenny Clarke, Barney Wilen and Rene Urtreger Nov. 2 at 8 p.m., and the Phil Woods quartet Nov. 3 at 8 p.m. There is a mini-festival of the Dreyfus Quartet, featuring the Rivers Oct. 31, Chico Freeman Nov. 1, Archie Shepp Nov. 2 and Jimmy Raney Nov. 3-5. Buddy Tate and Al Grey are featured at the Hotel Metropole during November. The Country Music Festival with Jimmy Rogers, Fawn Young and many more is at the Hippodrome Jean Bachevalier Oct. 31 at 8 p.m. and Nov. 1 at 3 and 8 p.m.

ZURICH — Jazz Festival at the Volkshaus Oct. 31-Nov. 2 with shows starting at 7:30 p.m. on the 31st and 4th, on the 1st and 2nd. Elvin Jones Jazz Machine, Sonny Rollins, Al Foster, Arthur Blythe and others.

LONDON — Mory O'Connell will be at Wembley Conference Centre Nov. 1; Herbie Hancock at Odeon Hammersmith Nov. 2-3; Elia Fitzgerald and Oscar Peterson at the Royal Festival Hall Nov. 3; Louis Bellson at Ronnie Scott's Nov. 3 for one week; Elkie Brooks at the Apollo Victoria Nov. 4-6 and Paul Simon at the Odeon Hammersmith Nov. 6-8.

—FRANK VAN BRAKKE

ed where the new liturgy was introduced and increased where the old forms were retained.

A year ago, Martin organized what he called "the most distinguished petition in history" — signed by 600 leaders from every walk of life, including almost every university professor of English in the country — urging retention of the Book of Common Prayer.

The petition said that with the decline of the old book "The resources of expression are reduced, the stock of shared words depleted, and we ourselves diminished."

The Right Rev. Roland Jasper, the dean of York Cathedral and head of the Church of England's liturgical commission since 1964, said the petitioners seemed concerned more about English culture than the church. On the liturgical aspect, he said, the petition "frankly had little or nothing to say."

Jasper also denied that the new prayer book was being imposed. He said it could only be introduced with the agreement of priests and parishioners.

Jasper said the Alternative Service Book, which has sold out its initial printing of 400,000 before publication day, responded to contemporary needs.

Martin rejected that affirmation. "Relevant," he exclaimed. "The book is 10 years out of date before it goes on sale. It destroys the poetry without reaching the people."

The issue arouses understandable emotions on both sides. Some changes seem gratuitous, such as "serious thought" instead of "the fear of God." Others are an improvement, such as "the superhuman forces of evil in the heavens" instead of "spiritual wickedness in high places."

The undiluted 1662 text would, in fact, be too archaic for most churches these days. Even those churches that stick to the traditional liturgy use an unofficial revision that was rejected by Parliament in 1928. The church now has its own synod, or parliament, which had the powers to approve the new prayer book without reference to the House of Commons. But it still would require an act of the national Parliament to do away with the Book of Common Prayer.

Theological Shifts

The Alternative Service Book does more than update the language. It incorporates a number of theological shifts since the 17th century, and introduces an Anglican equivalent to the Roman Catholic Calendar of Saints, although the Church of England has no canonization procedure. Its "saints" are elected by the liturgical commission, the synod and the bishops.

Letter From Oklahoma City

Triple-Lock America

By Hugh A. Mulligan  
The Associated Press

OKLAHOMA CITY — All five of the women at my luncheon table — actually, I was a guest at theirs — had the same shocking story to tell.

All of their houses had been burglarized in recent months, one of them three times. A woman at an adjoining table had been pistol whipped after she surprised burglars entering her home.

Still another, at the same country club lunch, told of thieves who had hired a local locksmith to help them get into a vacationing neighbor's house, pretending they were the occupants and had misplaced the keys for the series of burglar-proof locks.

"I'm not afraid anymore," said a frail little lady with fire in her eye. "I've got bars on the windows, two German shepherd watchdogs and a big steel fence around the yard. It's a terrible way to live, but I've become accustomed to it; sure beats lying awake at night trembling at every rustle of the trees against the house."

"But you're living in a jail, and it's the criminals who should be in jail," protested her dinner partner, the one who had been burglarized three times. This was not a meeting of crime victims — it was a women's club on foreign affairs (I was their speaker).

There was spirited but depressing discussion of whether alarm systems thwarted or challenged burglars. "And I don't invite any strangers in to clean my carpets or fix my television anymore. That's just a chance to case the joint," said a woman whose house had been broken into despite an expensive warning system.

It seemed a terrible indictment of ordinary, hard-working Americans, the kind whose vans you see on the street every day, but the needs of agreement told of changing times.

Crime wasn't just something that happened in New York or Chicago or late at night on Kojak reruns. People were genuinely afraid of what is happening to and in America, and their fears made them suspicious, even of the mild-mannered man in the diaper truck.

The Chinese Observer

On the plane to Oklahoma City I had read with some amusement the observations on U.S. life of a Chinese journalist, in The Washington Post's "America Seen" feature, which the editors describe as "a series of occasional dispatches on American topics written from a foreign perspective."

The dispatch on this particular day came from Ya Lihua, who apparently is the Peking People's Daily New York correspondent.

Breakfast for those who live and work in New York City, Ya wrote for his Chinese readers, "normally includes a cup of coffee and two slices of toast. When they get ready to go to work, they unlock three locks with three different keys designed to keep thieves, robbers and murderers out of their homes."

"The subway trains and city buses that take them to work are as crowded as early morning and evening city buses in Peking. Subway trains are dirty, full of foul odors and unsafe." Ya also noted "obscene scrawlings all over the walls" and "the smell of vaporized urine that greets the arrivals at the subway stop."

Commuters returning home after work to "the outlying areas of the city," he wrote, "may find that the cars they left that morning at the station have been stolen, or that their four tires either have been stolen or slashed by juvenile delinquents. If their cars are still there and safe, they are lucky."

After listening to the women in Oklahoma City, I didn't find Ya Lihua's random view of Manhattan so amusing anymore. "Right on," Ed Koch, New York's scrappy mayor might have commended him. Just that day his hoodlums termed New York's soaring crime rate (up nearly 16 percent in first six months of this year) a major municipal problem and called on judges and law enforcement officers to name the people and agencies they believed were responsible for the city's inadequate criminal justice system.

Traveling about the country in recent weeks, at the height of the election campaign, talking just conversationally with people, the thought occurs and recurs that crime is the national problem upmost in most people's minds. Not defense, economy or energy.

"The only thing we have to fear is fear itself," said Franklin Delano Roosevelt. But fear itself is what people seem to be afraid of. The next administration sooner or later may have to address itself to the fear issue. Free speech and a free press may be meaningless luxuries if every man's home is his prison.

Only in Peking, where thieves are beaten by the ordinary citizens when arrested in the streets, can one find anything amusing about our triple-locked-door society.

Theater

Simon Gray Directs His Own 'Dog Days' in Vienna

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss  
International Herald Tribune

VIENNA — Simon Gray, the eminent British dramatist, has hitherto entrusted the production of his plays to other hands — to John Dexter, to Peter Hall, and to his fellow playwright Harold Pinter, who has staged no less than five of them.

This week Gray declared his independence and made his directorial debut with the presentation of his latest work, "Dog Days," at Vienna's English Theater. For its performance in the Austrian capital he enlisted an A-1 London company and with his initial misadventure proved as skillful as any who have previously guided the footlight traffic of his scripts.

He began writing "Dog Days" when finishing one of his greatest successes, "Otherwise Engaged," and the two bear a family resemblance. In the latter he introduced us to an affluent publisher who emphasized his superiority by keeping a measured distance from all who came into his orbit.

In his new comedy he lowers the social milieu to non-U. His protagonist, like his predecessor, is bookish, an employee in what must be an extremely lenient publishing house. It is one of his bad habits to leave manuscripts in the lavatory, which leads to their predictable disappearance. His home life is similarly sloppy, a sort of Strindberg hell.

He bores and is snappish. He assumes a disdainful air, contemptuous of everything and everyone, in constant seizures of impotent spite. He poses vainly as catnip to women, though at the very start he is exposed as a bungling lothario. He heaps scorn on his wife, a dedicated teacher, torments his schoolmaster brother and insults his



John Horton (l), Michael Byrne, Susan James in "Dog Days"

brother's wife for her nonstop breeding. From the wings issue the howls of his unhappy little son.

After a particularly stormy session his wife banishes him and he goes off in search of the careless bohemianism of bachelorhood. That quest is futile and he sobers up, gets a haircut, buys a new suit and reappears to negotiate a reconciliation. His wife has found consolation elsewhere and no longer needs nor wants him.

Gray has eliminated from the production the epilogue of the published version showing the befuddled fellow finally achieving one of the easy seductions about which he has long boasted for years. But the portrait is complete without it. The anti-social anti-hero, sweating it out in the ominous dark of middle life, is beyond the point of return.

A sardonic observer, Gray submits the evidence and leaves the verdict to the audience. His story, as he tells it, holds the attention, stirring curiosity as to what will happen next. Actions and reactions are mirrored in acid exchanges, certainly some of the best dramatic dialogue now being written for the English-language stage. All that transpires has the ring of being founded on experience and its acquired wisdom. Behind this study of self-deception, done with unblinking candor, is an interesting, ironic intelligence.

In his production Gray has charged his play with the required theatrical vitality, aided by an exemplary cast. Michael Byrne delivers a rounded account of the problem husband, and John Horton as his hag-ridden brother who longs for vacation from his mate conveys the man's troubled state

this is very rare these days, for play is the work of a consummate artist — in its splendid construction, its maneuvering of scenes, its playful lines. Its performance is superlative and one would look in vain to find acting to match that of Franz Stoss and Paul Hermann as the two betraying widowers in the scene in which guilt of their dead wives unveiled, this revelation makes possible the marriage of their spring. There is, too, a price, cameo by the famous comic Hans Thimm, as the doddering manservant.

At the Kammertheater, his Jarry entertains royally as a crafty playwright of Molna's "Spiel im Schlemmer," known as "Play of the Thing," in P.G. Wodehouse's English adaptation. He is another creamy vintage comedienne, a hilarious mélange built on coyness, naively cynical and gaily sophisticated. Jarry plays the dandy, obviously Molna's finest who with his inexhaustible invention concocts a sketch in the Sade manner to prevent the burning of a marital engagement, endangered by the overheard passionate declaration of the bride-to-be. As the lady's ex-lover who must enact a part written in malice to save her reputation, Erwin Strahl rocks the house while Gaby's Jacoby has enormous charm and grace as the woman under suspicion.

Anniversaries

Rome Dampens Bernini

By Brendan Fitzgerald  
International Herald Tribune

ROME — Nov. 28 will mark the 300th anniversary of the death of Gian Lorenzo Bernini, who dominated the artistic consciousness of the 17th century as Michelangelo had that of the 16th. Like Mozart, Bernini was a child prodigy; like Verdi, his art had vast appeal and, though it had its critics, it never lost its popularity.

Rome isn't noted for punctuality and so far this 300th anniversary year has seen slight sign of tribute to Bernini's memory. Perhaps commemorating him in Rome is unnecessary. The city cannot be seen without continually confronting his achievements.

His fountains, prove that Rome's fountains are renowned and its best are by Bernini. As from their sculptural merit, it is his handling of water that sets him apart. He sculpted water as well as stone — not to mention rocks, for his handling of rock masses is itself an adventure in a stark fantasy.

Water doesn't trickle or spill from a Bernini fountain, it sprays out in sheets or gushes out in torrents, even its eddies exist as part of a dynamic continuum. Still, he does not need to a round to enchant; his Fountain of the Triton shows that.

This fountain has only a single jet and that had been dry for two years until this October. Dry, it scaly flanks astride a gaping conch shell held high by the tails of four dolphins (parenthetically supporting the heraldic bees of the Barberini pope, Urban VIII). It smacked Triton lifts a huge cone and blows a lofty jet of water which, falling, gives this travertine capricious streaming life.

How High the Jet?

The Fountain of the Triton is nicknamed Rome's Piazza Barbera since 1643. It was turned off 12 years ago to be freed of calcium deposits, then it waited while civil authorities decided on the height to which its jet should go. The jet went higher in the past but now is high enough again to amaze Romans and visitors thankful for the talent of Gian Lorenzo Bernini.

Born in Naples on Dec. 7, 1598, Bernini was brought to Rome at age 6 by his parents (his father, Neapolitan). Except for a visit to Paris made when he was 66, at the urging of Louis XIV, he never again left the vicinity of the papal city.

His extravagant gifts were swiftly noticed. Before Bernini had entered adolescence, Pope Paul V predicted that he would become the Michelangelo of his time. Early papal praise set a pattern through out his long service under eight successive pontiffs. One of the most important began his reign with marked hostility toward the artist's dominance in Rome but soon became his enthusiastic patron, explaining that the only way not to execute Bernini's projects was to see them.

When John Evelyn visited Rome in the mid-17th century he noted in his diary that Bernini had directed a theatrical presentation "wherein he painted the scenes, on the statues, invented the engine composed the music, with the comedy and built the theatre." Sculptor and architect, painter and poet Bernini had all Rome for his stage and the Vatican for his stage.

Much of what impresses him and most of what delights was made by him. Yet outside the Vatican he built comparatively little. Only one of the city's most religious churches, the elegant oval of San Andrea beside the Quirinal Palace, is entirely his. He also built the palaces of the Barberini, Ludovisi and Odescalchi — for papal residences built on enhancing the pomp and circumstance.

Seattle Museum Gets African Art

The Associated Press

SEATTLE — The Seattle Art Museum has acquired \$4 million worth of African art collected by a truck heifer.

Katherine White, whose father founded White Motor Corp. in East Lake, Ohio, collected the 1,800 objects starting in 1949. She died in August and left the museum part of the collection. The remaining \$2 million worth was bought with an anonymous donation, museum officials said Wednesday.

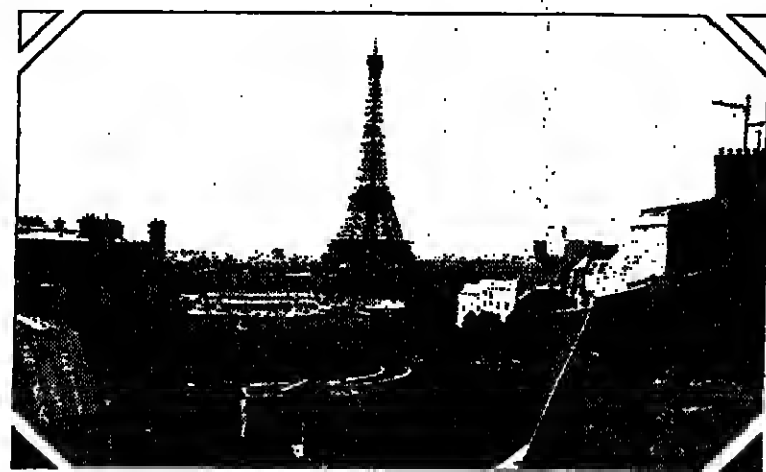
Vintage Oil

A Glass of '73 Saudi Light, Anyone?

By Suzanne Slesin  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Last New Year's Eve, David Collins was sitting around with some friends, drinking wine and talking about oil. "It occurred to me," explained the former restaurateur, who lives in San Francisco, "that people think of wine as a precious commodity that is to be savored and enjoyed, and that maybe they might be ready to think of oil in the same way — as something to be enjoyed but not squandered."

So he formed the Gusher Oil Co. and started pouring oil into Bordeaux and Burgundy wine bottles. "It's premium 10-40 motor oil, a vintage oil for hydrocarbon connoisseurs," he said. Collins' "Vintage Selections 1980" include a "Ghawar Valley, Saudi Arabian Light 1973" — a lively, complex oil — light yet powerful, appropriate for all those very special, high-energy occasions; a "Persian Gulf Abu Dhabi Premium 1959" — rich and full-bodied, extraordinarily spirited, a must for industrial well-being; and for those who prefer to buy American, a "Baumont Ridge Texas Heavy Crude 1978" — hearty, robust — neither too young nor too old. "Only the labels, drawn by the illustrator Gretchen Shields, differ. All the bottles are filled with the same U.S. product. While one would normally pay about \$2 a quart for similar oil, the Gusher Oil Co. vinegars sell for \$8 a fifth. In San Francisco, a Mercedes Benz dealer carries the oil in its parts department, but in New York, it's in the stationery department of Bloomingdale's.



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## OCT 30 1980

COMPANY	INDUS.	1979-80 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Oct. 30	HIGH-LOW MON.-WED.	P/E	YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHARE— 77, 78, 79	SHARE OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AIR LIQUIDE .....	Gas	567 - 411.50	567	559 - 540	17	3.0	31.29c- 32.29c- 34.02c	12,982	Gross results before depreciation, reserves and tax for the 1st half '80: 353.7 MF vs. 267 MF.
BOUYGUES .....	Construct.	985 - 412	778	776 - 765	11	4.1	33.40c- 33.35c- 70.06c	1,500	The net profit after Company taxes is Fr.99,054,000 vs. Fr. 41,079,000 in 1979.
CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE .....	Bank	209 - 125.80	208	209 - 196.90	11	6.8	15.90c- 17.55c- 19.27c	6,197	1st semester '80 consolidated net profit 71.7 MF plus 41.5% vs same period '79.
CREUSOT-LOIRE .....	Heavy Ind	161.90 - 52	88.50	91.90 - 88	—	—	— - - - -	3,794	Parent company 1st semester '80 pre-tax turnover 3,522 MF (+ 19.3%).
ELF - AQUITAINE .....	Petrol	1540 - 445	1490	1455 - 1389	5	3.5	97.00c- 83.00c- 307.00c	18,127	Net results of the SNEA as of June 30, '80 are 1328 MF vs. 1047 MF for the 1st sem. '79.
EURAFRANCE .....	Holding	387 - 303	336	362 - 358	4	4.1	69.50c- 81.60c- 99.50c	2,193	Global consolidated net profit for the calendar year 1979 230.30 MF.
IMETAL .....	Mining	119 - 52	97.50	95.80 - 93	19	6.6	4.73 - 4.55 - 5.07	7,944	1st semester 1980 turnover 1,457 MF vs. 995 MF 1979.
L'OREAL .....	Cosmetics	729 - 600	688	684 - 667	9	2.8	19.11c- 14.80c- 74.95c	3,940	1st sem. consolidated turn. 1980 4,345.02 MF vs. 3,311.28 MF for the same period in 1979.
MATRA .....	Electronic	10500 - 4899	9940	9480 - 9090	15	1.2	337.70 - 580 - 669.30	296	Selected by French armisties to produce new French ground-air missiles with export clearance.
MOET-HENNESSY .....	Beverag.	600 - 432.50	527	535 - 511	10	3.7	20.80c- 33.06c- 51.20c	3,159	Consolidated net turnover for the first 9 months of 1980, 2024 MF vs. 1,576 MF (+28.8%).
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN .....	Holding	481 - 163	163	171.50 - 164	2	9.5	134.45c- 112.88c- 84.81c	12,496	Automobiles Peugeot and Talbot will merge into the same company.
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.) .....	Petrol	229 - 70.20	169.50	168 - 160.80	5	10.6	— - - - - 31.85	5,885	Turnover 1st sem. 79 17,423,926,000 F vs. 10,738,142,000 F in '79, same period.
REDOUTE .....	Mail order	567 - 414	437	440 - 435	9	5.3	44.23c- 41.73c- 49.79c	926	Group Redoute consolidated turnover as of Sept. 30, '80 2904.8 MF (+15% vs. 1979).
RHONE-POULENC .....	Chemicals	153.40 - 94.50	94.70	96.60 - 94.50	3	9.5	4.37c- 13.00c- 35.00	22,700	1979 dividend on p. sh. of common stock was set at 9 F., up from 7 F. in 1978.
ROBECO .....	Invest. Comp.	425 - 289.70	416.80	425 - 414.50	—	—	(not relevant)	24,795	Bolero 12 months to 31/8/80 share price rose from R. 143.30 to R. 173.50.
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(Continued on Page 18)





# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, OCTOBER, 1980

## GREECE



NIGHT OUT — Residents as well as tourists find time to relax and socialize at bit at this taverna in Athens.

### thens Is Falling Victim to Urban Decay

ENS — Once known to its residents and admirers as to *klonasti* — the glories — Athens today is rapidly falling prey to unchecked urbanization. According to a 1979 government report, growth, serious overcrowding, smog and pollution are the major problems. A complex government plan has been devised to save the city, largely through decentralization. But city planners believe it will take time to bring the city back from what the newspaper recently termed the "disaster" of urbanization.

**Population Influx**  
The years the constant influx of population resulted in frenetic and often tasteless construction that left Athens with playgrounds and park areas than most in Western Europe. Athens is also the sacred city of the gods 70 percent of the nation's doctors, quarters of its industry and roughly half of its population. The city's private ownership of its major government offices located downtown Athens, snarled and chaotic has resulted, as well as pollution that has the city's artistic treasures and its inhabitants' health.

**Recent Legislation**  
Recent legislation may make dealing with some of the city's problems easier. A new law gives the government the power to expropriate land for public purposes and also obliges builders to contribute a percentage of their property for parks, squares and other public areas. New taxes on real estate and business licenses will provide the government with additional city planning funds.

**Weak Industrial Base**  
But those policies, it is now generally recognized, failed to encourage adequately both productivity and productive investment. Thus, while certain sectors, like real estate and construction, enjoyed a long boom, manufacturing continued to lag. Today, an unusually developed services sector accounts for half of the total GNP, and widespread tax evasion limits

expressways around the city, all traffic is forced to pass through the center. The plan announced last year by the then under secretary for public works, Stephanos Manos, also bars vehicles from areas of the city where pedestrian malls have been installed. One example is the ancient Plaka region that lies in the shadow of the Acropolis. Although the new under secretary, George Pitsas, recently revised some of the plans for pedestrian districts, many of the narrow streets that surround and circle the sacred rock on which the Parthenon was built 2,400 years ago have been permanently closed to traffic.

But such cosmetic changes, however important, are only a minor part of the problem, said Costas Gartzos, an architect and city planner. The real issues, he said, are housing, parkland, sanitation and pollution. Sulfur dioxide released into the atmosphere from central heating systems has contributed to widespread decay of the marble of Athens' famed monuments. Fumes from motor vehicle exhausts have raised pollution above Common Market standards and, particularly in winter, contribute to an overhanging smog that in some downtown areas makes the air almost unbreathable.

Most of the city's sewage is discharged untreated into the Mediterranean, together with unprocessed industrial waste. The new plan calls for installation of depollution plants and establishment of new zoning laws that will keep industry away from the more populated areas. About \$3 million has been allocated to solve traffic problems.

But resolving the many long-ignored prob-

lems is not going to be easy. The last city plan on record dates back to 1890 when Athens' population was a mere 100,000. And Athenian history makes it clear that even in bygone eras when problems were fewer city plans rarely had a chance of actually being implemented. Ancient Athens' famed statesman Pericles, Roman emperor Hadrian, and the first king of an independent Greece, Otto of Bavaria, did have some success with city planning. "But today," said Mr. Gartzos, "it will have to be up to the Athenians themselves. If they want the quality of their lives to be improved they will have to make sure that the government knows it."

—S.G.

### Caramanlis Presidency Seen Facing Challenges

By David Aasen.

ATHENS — Constantine Caramanlis, the 73-year-old president of Greece who was elected by the parliament in May, is facing dual challenges that constitute thematic problems of the nation's political life, the smooth transition of power and the future of Greek relations within the Atlantic Alliance.

Mr. Caramanlis has followed a centrist, conservative line domestically and played a pro-Western role in international politics throughout his 45-year career.

Now as his long effort to win full Greek integration in Europe is approaching fruition — Greece is to become the tenth full member of the Common Market and the country has renewed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization — the growing strength of the Greek Socialist Party has cast doubt on the denouement of these policies.

Andreas Papandreas, leader of the main opposition party, the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, has called for a national referendum to decide on Greek accession on Jan. 1 into the European Economic Community. The Socialists and other leftist parties staunchly oppose Greek reintegration in NATO and the presence of U.S. military bases.

Recent polls showing the New Democracy Party of Mr. Caramanlis losing support could act as a blow to early elections. In the event that Mr. Papandreas is elected premier, Mr. Caramanlis would still be required to serve out his five-year term as president. These two strong-willed men oppose each other not only on the issues; they have a personal enmity that can be traced back a generation to clashes between Mr. Caramanlis and then-Premier George Papandreas, Andrea's father.

If such opponents of opposing policy faced each other from the top electoral offices — each determined to win out — a government crisis would be likely. The president could choose to exercise his "veto" power and refuse to sign key legislation.

Some New Democracy politicians hope that Mr. Caramanlis will take such a course rather than see his pro-Western initiative defeated. It is more probable that as much as Mr. Caramanlis might want to continue as head of state, he would submit his resignation rather than fight a war of attrition against the left.

Indeed as a veteran survivor in the maelstrom of Greek politics, including 14 years as premier, Mr. Caramanlis has shown a keen sense for knowing when to advance and when to retreat.

Respect in the World

He has won respect in world affairs as the man who restored democracy following the military dictatorship and who averted war with Turkey in the critical period after the 1974 invasion of Cyprus.

He returned to Greece during the crisis of 1974, and his government reinstated the 1952 constitution and began trials of the junta leaders, who were later sentenced to life imprisonment.

Mr. Caramanlis took an even-banded approach to the supporters of the old regime, avoiding wide purges. This made tactical sense at the time when full support of the officer corps was needed to maintain the nation's defenses.

The "political miracle" of Mr. Caramanlis' tenure was the steady progression toward a climate of normalcy. His first priority were elections. He showed his faith in pluralism by legalizing the Communist Party while a strong Socialist opposition developed. The breakdown of the Geneva talks on Cyprus prompted the Greek withdrawal from NATO.

Mr. Caramanlis' victory in November, 1974, with 54 percent of the popular vote and 70

### Stability, But '81 Election Is Crucial

ATHENS — Since the 1974 collapse of its military dictatorship and the re-establishment of democracy, Greece has enjoyed a long spell of political stability under conservative leader Constantine Caramanlis that contrasts sharply with the confusion and turmoil in some neighboring countries.

Yet current economic conditions, pressure for social change and nagging foreign policy problems cloud the horizon. Next year's election, the first since 1977, will be closely watched as an indicator of the future direction the nation will take.

Although the election, which must be held by November, 1981, is still a good way off, there are indications that the ruling New Democracy Party may be losing ground, and that Pasok, the anti-NATO Pan Hellenic Socialist Movement of Andreas Papandreas, is gaining. The implications are far-reaching, as Greece and its islands — particularly Crete, where two U.S. bases are located — are of prime strategic importance to the Atlantic Alliance.

Majority Held Unlikely

But most informed Greeks appear convinced that neither of the two major parties is likely to win a majority, thereby opening the door to a coalition government for the first time since the military dictatorship ended in 1974.

This, of course, makes the choice of future political allies a key question. A coalition between the New Democracy and Pasok parties is thought improbable. But a prospective partner for either party would be the remnants of the Democratic Center, a group that disintegrated after the last elections and that may have trouble surviving in an electoral system that penalizes groups with less than 17 percent of the vote.

A partner for the Pasok party might be the pro-Moscow Communist Party of the Exterior, which shares the Pasok's anti-NATO sentiments. It won 9 percent of the vote the last time out.

Some Greek politicians and some foreign observers say they doubt that the Greek military would tolerate an alliance between Pasok and the Communists. About 2,000 officers were trained during the seven-year period in which the anti-Communist colonels ruled, and the Greek civil war with its 120,000 dead has left a backlog of anti-Communist bitterness that is said to be particularly felt in military circles.

"A repeat of the 1967 coup is unthinkable," says Greek publisher Helen Vlachos, a liberal who opposed the military junta and, after shutting down her paper, Kathimerini, fled house arrest and went into exile. "The army has been inoculated against intervention and thinks only of winning the people's respect," she said.

"It would be suicidal for Papandreas to celebrate a victory at the polls by joining forces with the Communists," said one leftist, who doubts that the Pasok leader would actually do that. "It would be throwing away a historic conquest," he said.

In general, Greek politics has been dominated by the right since the civil war. The stability provided by Constantine Caramanlis' rule in the late 1950s and early 1960s gave Greece what one Greek journalist terms "a golden period" for economic development.

Since the collapse of the junta in 1974, Mr. Caramanlis' New Democracy Party has consistently won a majority of the votes in Greece's 300-member single-house parliament. That majority, however, has shrunk since the heady days of 1974, when Mr. Caramanlis returned from 11 years of self-exile in France to

lead the party to a smashing victory in which it won 54 percent of the popular vote. In 1977 the party received 42 percent of the vote, enough under the electoral law to win 175 seats. Mr. Caramanlis resigned as premier last April and was elected president of the republic. Some Greeks believe that his reasons for making the change involved his age (he is 73) or his desire to help his party develop new leadership. Others speculate that he may have been enticed by key clauses of the 1975 constitution that give the president significant political powers and which would prove reassuring to those who view the aging politician as a guarantor of Greek democracy.

Mr. Caramanlis is universally given credit for holding a referendum that resolved the bit-

(Continued on Page 12S)

### NATO Accord: Problems With Turkey Unresolved

By Marvin Howe

ANKARA (NYT) — The agreement on Greece's return to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's military structure was reached with give and take by both Ankara and Athens, and now it is up to the two governments to persuade their respective constituencies that it was all worthwhile.

There is no question about the strategic advantages of Greece's full reintegration into the Western defense system, the closing of the gap in NATO's southeastern flank leading to greater cohesion and efficiency of the alliance. Both Turks and Greeks, however, are questioning whether their national interests have been sacrificed in the process.

The two governments adamantly maintain that they have given up nothing of their original claims, particularly in regard to rights in the Aegean Sea, but have merely agreed to put them aside until after Greece was back in the alliance and new bilateral talks could be held.

Reaction in Turkey Muted

The main problem is that neither Greek nor Turkish public opinion was prepared for the accord, and more than a week after the first reports of the agreement, the details have not been made known.

The reaction in Turkey has been muted because a military junta has been in control here since Sept. 12, and people do not criticize the armed forces openly. But in left-of-center political circles and even among some Government officials, there is an undercurrent of anx-

ety that the authorities have somehow succumbed to pressure by the West and specifically the United States. Even pro-Government sources seemed to be at a loss to answer the question of what it was that Turkey gained.

In Greece, on the contrary, there have been angry demonstrations by the left-wing opposition parties, students and workers, as well as fiery parliamentary debates, protesting against the accord and demanding complete withdrawal of Greece from the alliance.

An impartial analysis of the facts available tends to show that both Greece and Turkey made concessions, or as they prefer to call them, good-will gestures, without reneging on their basic principles.

None of the fundamental problems between the two countries have been solved, and these conflicts will undoubtedly take a long time to work out. Nevertheless, it is clear that the agreement is one more step in the tortuously slow process of detente between the two rival allies.

Greece pulled out of NATO's military wing after Turkey's invasion of Cyprus in 1974 and vowed not to return until Turkish troops had left. Yet Athens has now returned to the fold and Turkish military forces still occupy more than one-third of the island.

Furthermore, Greece repeatedly insisted that it would not go back to NATO's military organization unless the "status quo ante 1974" was restored, meaning virtual Greek control of the Aegean Sea and airspace. And yet there is no agreement on this question.

Turkey, on the other hand, lifted its veto on Greece's return to the alliance without obtaining any recognition of what it considers its rights in the Aegean, thereby losing its main bargaining card for future negotiations.

The agreement, according to informed diplomatic sources, eliminates the former sea command lines in the Aegean and leaves decisions on the command of specific operations up to the alliance headquarters. The Sixth Allied Tactical Air Force, which is commanded by a Turkish officer, will continue to be stationed in Izmir, Turkey, while a new Seventh Air Force Command is to be established at Larissa, Greece, under a Greek commander.

Claims on Aegean Unaffected

These diplomatic sources stress that the accord does not in any way affect the respective claims of Greece and Turkey in Aegean territorial waters or continental shelf or other bilateral problems.

What the agreement has achieved for Greece and Turkey is a new forum for regular private contacts, where ideas can be exchanged on the more complex issues in dispute, according to a treaty organization expert.

An improvement is expected, however, in the day-to-day operations in the area. While Greece was out of the military operations there were frequent procedural problems of clearances for NATO movements, which meant annoying delays.

The question is asked: Why, after so many years of sterile talk, did the two governments reach a compromise at this time?

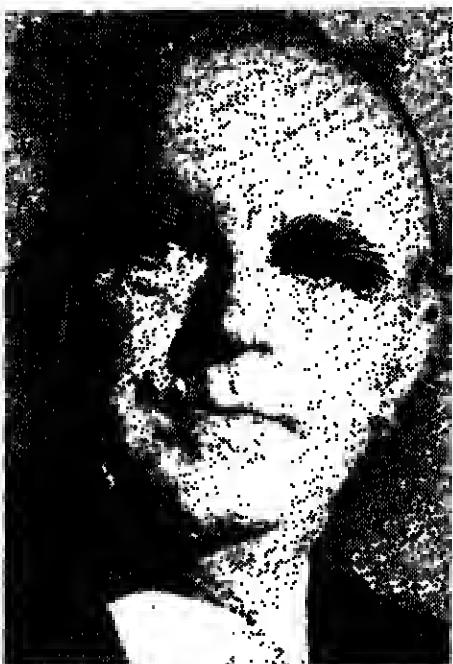
The same answer seems to come from both countries: an increased awareness of their own economic and military vulnerability and a need for Western aid.

The Greek prime minister, George Rallis, has said as much before Parliament in Athens, stressing that Greece is now powerful enough to defend itself. He pointed out that if Greece remained out of the military alliance, Turkey would be the only representative in the area and would be the sole beneficiary of all NATO aid. The Greek authorities also maintain that the accord with Turkey is a favorable precedent for dealing with other problems, namely those of the Aegean and Cyprus.

Similarly, Turkey's new military rulers are keenly aware of their country's need for American and West European economic and military aid and apparently concluded that if they could gain favor with their allies by temporarily shelving the disputes with Greece, why not?

American diplomatic quarters agree that, with Turkey's veto on Greece lifted, American legislators may be more ready to support aid programs for Turkey without fear of objection from Greek-American voters.

(Continued on Page 18S)



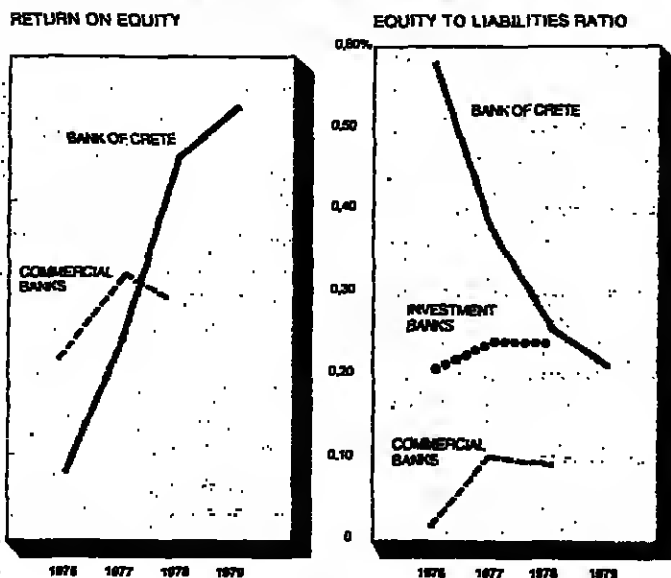
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## Cyprus Officials Hopeful Greek-Turk Dispute Can Be Resolved

NICOSIA — Eleven days ago, on Oct. 20, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization approved the return of Greece to the military alliance, putting an end to more than six years of estrangement following the outbreak of war in Cyprus.

During this period, Athens has kept a close watch on the fate of the Greek Cypriots and so the talks aimed at resolving the issues which now divide that country.

The following review is based largely on conversations with officials in Cyprus who have found the path toward settlement a difficult and frustrating one but who, for the most part, remain hopeful that a satisfactory answer will soon be found.

The current intercommunal talks between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots are seen by most of these officials as the only way out of a very thorny problem that has dogged the island's history since the Turkish invasion of 1974. The fact that such talks have not been productive in the past is blamed by Greek observers on the Turkish Cypriot side's past reluctance to comply with the UN resolutions concerning the Cyprus question.

#### Definitions

The issues revolve largely around the definition of "bizonality" and "biregionality." According to the Greek Cypriots, "Nicosia fears that by the use of bizonality the Turkish side envisages two separate states and they prefer the term 'biregionality' because it is more consistent with the federal solution they favor."

The first hopeful signs of a breakthrough came in February, 1977, when at a meeting between the then president of the republic, Archbishop Makarios, and the Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktaş, it was agreed that the intercommunal talks would resume in Vienna under the auspices of the UN Secretary-General, Kurt Waldheim.

The talks were to be based on four major guidelines.

Among other things the guidelines provided that Cyprus must be "an independent, nonaligned, bi-communal federal republic" with a central federal government whose powers and functions "will be such as to safeguard the unity of the country."

In a statement on the question of bizonality to Turkish Cypriot journalists in Nicosia last August, Mr. Denktaş said: "In their zones or provinces, the federated or provincial governments will be completely autonomous for the prosperity and the well-being of the people, security, economy and social affairs. In the joint administration, Cyprus will be jointly represented. The powers and authority of the central administration will be those to be devolved to it by the federated states or provincial governments."

#### Comprehensive Proposals

At the Vienna talks, the Greek Cypriot side submitted comprehensive proposals on the territorial and constitutional questions, which they described as following the provisions of the guidelines agreement. The Turkish Cypriot side, on the other hand, did not submit proposals, arguing that basic differences over the interpretation of the guidelines must first be resolved.

The intercommunal talks soon reached an impasse and the initial hopes for a negotiated settlement were quickly dashed.

In April, 1978, the Turkish Cypriot side submitted its proposals following requests from the UN Secretary-General. These proposals favored setting up two separate political entities in Cyprus, each of which would have the right to sign separate treaties with other countries. The Turkish Cypriots suggested that each entity should have its own legislative assembly, central bank and defense force and that the federal assembly, which would equally represent both communities, should have very limited powers.

#### Deadlock

Although it holds roughly 40 percent of Cyprus, containing 20 percent of the island's population, the Turkish Cypriot side proposed that it relinquish just over 1 percent of the island's territory to the Greek side and to drop all claim to the narrow strip of no-man's land dividing the two communities. This was not acceptable, however, to the Greek Cypriot side.

In an effort to ease the resulting deadlock, the new president of the republic, Spyros Kyprianou, proposed the total demilitarization and disarmament of the island and the establishment of a joint Greek and Turkish Cypriot police force

*The current intercommunal talks between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots are seen by most of these officials as the only way out of a very thorny problem that has dogged the island's history.*

under the direction and control of an international UN police force. The Turkish Cypriot leadership did not respond to this proposal and a few months later announced in its special daily bulletin that it was considering a unilateral declaration of independence.

#### Ten-Point Agreement

One year elapsed with no further signs of progress. But then, on May 18 and 19, 1979, President Kyprianou and Mr. Denktaş met under the chairmanship of the UN secretary-general and concluded a 10-point agreement that was to form the basis for a fresh round of talks.

It was agreed that the talks would be based on the 1977 Makarios-Denktaş guidelines and the UN resolutions on Cyprus. Priority would be given to the Greek resettlement of Varosha, the Greek name for the town of Famagusta located in the Turkish zone. The eventual demilitarization of Cyprus was also envisaged.

The intercommunal talks resumed on June 15, 1979, but broke down after only four sessions when the Turkish Cypriot leadership demanded acceptance by the Greek Cypriot side of the Turkish definition of the term "bizonal" state. The Greek side found this demand unacceptable and the talks again broke down.

The UN secretary-general subsequently proposed a number of alternative formulas in an effort to revive discussions. On June 6, 1980, the two sides finally consented to go back to the conference table. It was agreed that the talks would be opened with a statement giving the secretary-general's assessment of the common ground between the two parties.

The statement would contain references to the question of secur-

ity and to bizonality, and each side would be allowed to give its own explanation of what it understood by these terms. Although Mr. Denktaş rejected the proposal on the following day, the difficulties were eventually overcome and the talks opened on Aug. 9.

At the opening session, a list of the subjects to be discussed was presented by UN officials, including the resettlement of Varosha by its Greek Cypriot inhabitants under UN auspices, practical measures to promote goodwill and mutual confidence, and constitutional and territorial issues.

He took the sting out of post-junta anti-American sentiment.

Mr. Caramanlis pushed for foreign investment and special laws were passed to attract overseas business. Many Greek shipowners were also convinced to move their operations back to Greece.

The high status Mr. Caramanlis enjoys today contrasts with his pre-exile term as premier. When his party was defeated in 1964 Mr. Caramanlis was in self-exile in Paris after two political reverses.

In 1961 Mr. Caramanlis led his party to victory in a tough campaign.

He became a Cabinet minister in the 1950s and he took personal charge of reconstruction of civil war-damaged Athens and the development of roads and housing to keep pace with the burgeoning urban population. Marshal Plan funds financed the rapidly built modern infrastructure.

Constantine Caramanlis is one of the many Greeks who migrated to the capital in search of opportu-

The UN proposals stressed further that the talks would be based on the four-guidelines agreement of February, 1977, and the 10-point accord of May, 1979.

For its part, the Greek Cypriot side pointed out that these talks should not result in any modification of the two earlier high-level agreements. It said further that it favored a federal solution of the Cyprus problem as envisaged in the February, 1977, and May, 1979, agreements. The federal state was to be made up of two, as opposed to many, constituent areas, and these areas were not to have the status of separate states. The central government was to have enough powers to ensure the federation's unity.

Originally, the Greek Cypriot side had proposed a multiregional federation but as a concession to Turkish Cypriot demands accepted a federation comprising only two regions.

In spite of the impediment caused by the dispute over bizonality, substantive discussions started on Sept. 16 on the future of Varosha.

At the end of the session the UN secretary-general's special repre-

sentative in Cyprus, Hugo commented on a "good" phase that prevailed during the talks but expressed optimism: "I do not expect results. Taking into account the experience of the past magnitude of interests in the present problem, we are cautious."

Meanwhile, Secretary Waldheim and other political servers stressed that the return of Varosha to its Cypriot inhabitants would be a positive step toward a comprehensive solution.

In early October, the UN dealt again with the thorny issue of a bizonal or a bi-regional arrangement, which Mr. Waldheim termed one of "the vital" agenda. "They both their respective proposals subject and said they would them with a view to discussing them at a later time."

Consideration of territorial issues began on Oct. 8. According to a UN communiqué, both sides set forth their respective positions and a frank exchange of views followed.

## Caramanlis Seen Facing Challenges

(Continued from Page 9S)

He was born the eldest of seven brothers and sisters in the Macedonian village of Protin, near Serres. His father, a school teacher and tobacco grower, died when Constantine was young and Constantine had to take over responsibility for the family.

He managed to work his way through the University of Athens law school and began practicing law in Serres in 1935. His political career began when he was elected deputy for Serres of the Populist Party.

Despite his long tenure, Greek capital, Mr. Caramanlis' distinctiveness lies in his emotional ties to rural life. He shares the strong, old faith and values of the older generation of Greeks.

He is respected for not in traditional "jasetti" or "once peddling."

On a recent state visit to Romania, Mr. Caramanlis was condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

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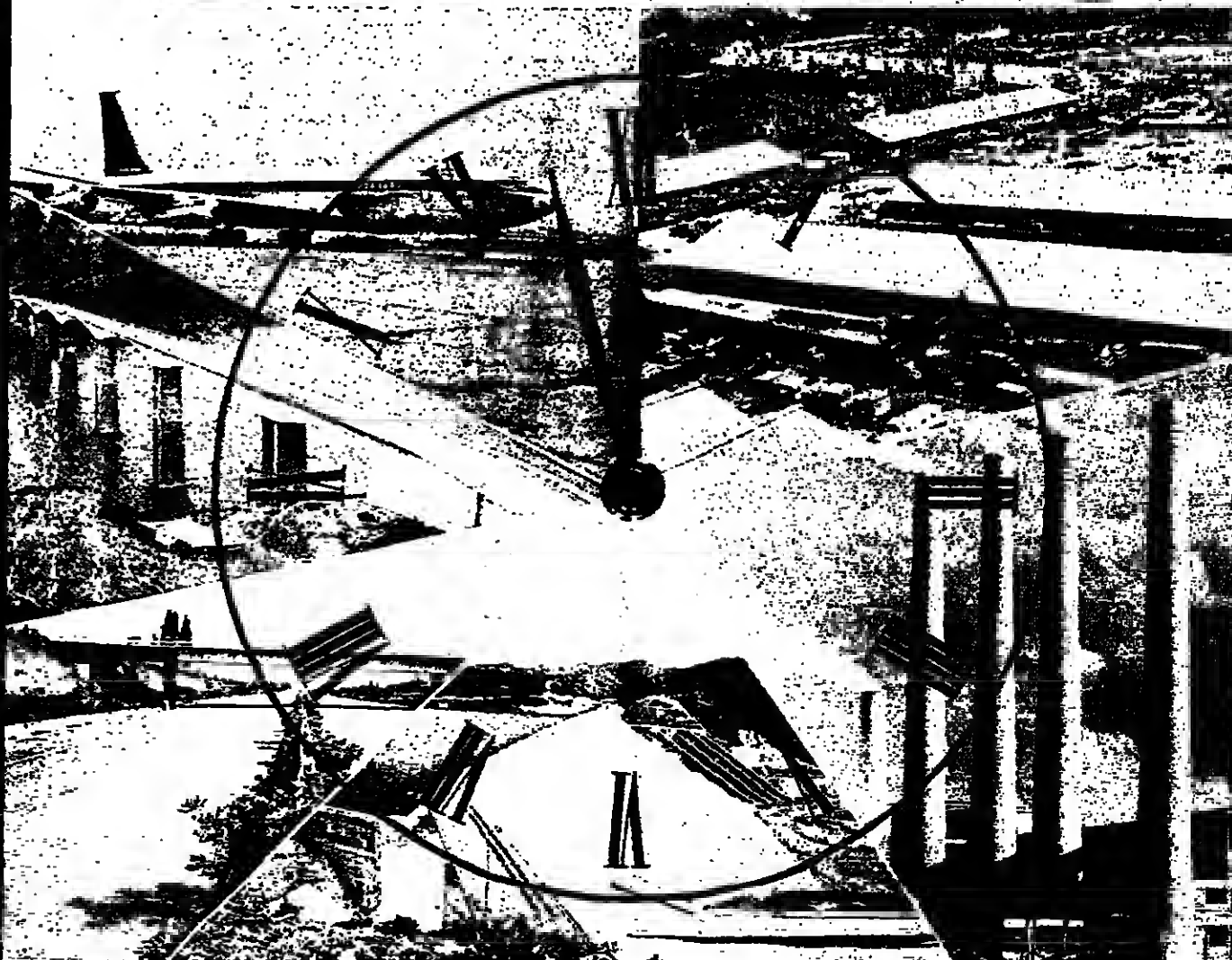


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## Banking System Is Facing Basic Changes

By Tom Marinelli

NS — Greece's banking system is facing a fundamental restructuring as the country prepares for full membership in the European Economic Community.

Many of the changes are mandated by entry into the Common Market on Jan. 1, when the bank will be required to conform to the standards of the European Central Bank. The bank is expected to undergo changes to the bank's structure, now set by the government, and to be reorganized into a public corporation.

The system's characteristics are an excessive accumulation of funds at commercial banks, administrative determination of interest rates, highly detailed and qualitative credit control, the absence of an over-the-counter market for securities, financing of the manufacturing sector, and credit leakage and consumption. In 1978, in accordance with the ministry of finance, a committee was set up to study the conditions of the Greek banking system, particularly in view of the accession to the EEC. The committee has submitted detailed analyses, recommendations, and conclusions to the government. The committee's conclusions are that the Greek financial system is in a state of stagnation and that the Greek financial system must be restructured to gain greater prominence after the country's accession to the Common Market. Two reasons are given for this.

It will become politically imperative for Greece to approach the common market with a high level of economic development. Second, the free movement of capital, the establishment of EEC credit institutions in Greece, the need for application of the common market's strict anti-trust laws and the gradual liberalization and harmonization of the external transactions, will be subject to the Greek economic system.

omy to more frequent short-term fluctuations.

Many of the present weaknesses arise from the way domestic savings flow into the system. Almost all the inflow is in the form of deposits with commercial banks. Moreover, the two major commercial banks, the National Bank of Greece and the Commercial Bank of Greece, absorb about 70 percent of total inflows into the commercial banking system.

Because the flow of funds did not guarantee an adequate allocation of financial resources for the economic and social development objectives of government policy, monetary authorities were compelled to take administrative action for the allocation, regulation and pricing of available financial resources in order to serve the development programs of the state and of specialized credit institutions.

The redistributive role of the

monetary authorities has remained in practice throughout the postwar period.

The committee, which studied the Greek financial system, also concluded that the productivity of the country's banking system was lower than in most member countries of the Common Market. While noting conceptual difficulties in productivity measurement, the committee reported that there are indications that, in relation to the quality of services offered, the operating cost of Greek banks remains fairly high.

It said the country's banking system is "not characterized by inventiveness in devising new ways to offer its services. Furthermore, the fact that transactions are mostly conducted on a cash basis greatly increases the cost of banking services." Among recommendations were simplifying banking procedures and expanding the use

of checks as a means of payment.

Reforming Greece's banking system will involve phasing out the practice of administrative controls and providing for a smooth transition toward a financial system where market forces would predominate. Also, the Bank of Greece, as central bank, would have to be empowered to change basic monetary policy instruments, such as interest rates, reserve requirements, and (if retained) credit ceilings, as it sees fit.

Eliminating the differentiation of interest rates will mean the government must consider abolishing indirect subsidization of manufacturing, handicraft, agriculture and exports through interest rates. Any remaining subsidies should burden the government budget, the study committee concluded. It also recommended in the report that with the gradual unification of interest rates, an effort should be made to revise and eventually abolish the complex system of commercial bank reserve requirements.

External transactions will finally have to be liberalized as a result of Greece's accession to the EEC. Among the requirements is the establishment of a foreign exchange market in Athens. Also, Greek monetary authorities will have to ensure the official quotation of the drachma to at least one of the EEC countries' foreign exchange markets. Convertibility of the drachma with other EEC currencies is to be achieved by the end of 1985.

The committee's report formed the basis of further study at the ministry of coordination and a qualified version was accepted by the government. The monetary authorities have now set a team to proceed with the elaboration of the technical aspects of implementing the reforms in Greece's financial system.

It remains to be seen whether at a time of economic recession the rather undeveloped tax structure of the country will be able to raise the necessary funds, and whether the government will float adequate high-cost bonds with the general public to finance its deficits, if faced with full liberalization of interest rates and a fully competitive system.

If not, then a modest liberalization of the private banking sector alone may be approached, with the government retaining its substantial foothold in the financial flows (whereby the depositors subsidize government deficits through low-interest-rate treasury bills).

## Some Women Protest Their Role in Society

By Claire Lyon

ATHENS — Athenian women look to the streets this fall in the first-ever march for women's rights in this predominantly patriarchal society, demanding that they be given constitutional equality with men under Greek family law.

Women from 14 organizations banded together to form the Committee of Struggle for Changing the Family Law. The law, they claim, treats the country's 4.5 million women as second-class citizens.

Aliki Marangopoulou, a sociologist and president of the Union for Women's Rights, said that "since antiquity the plight of the Greek woman has been pitiful. Even in democratic ancient Athens she was merely the machine which produced the heirs for the male side of the family, and as such had to be kept at home out of possible contact with another man who might endanger the purity of the family line."

### Difficulties

History has perpetuated the difficulties of the Greek woman. Even today the main objective of Greek girls is marriage. In the past, if a Greek girl did not marry, she became a great burden on her family. Her brothers could not marry before she was matched and dispatched from the home, and they, or her father, were obliged to provide a dowry for her. The law still calls for this today, although the practice is dying out.

The modern Greek woman, according to Mrs. Marangopoulou, is among the most daring in the world, professionally, but is still psychologically unable to overcome what Mrs. Marangopoulou characterizes as woman's feelings of inferiority in the family environment. Thus, says Mrs. Marangopoulou, the Greek woman is relatively willing to accept her status as the secondary member of the married couple.

"It is a preconception which will be hard to dislodge," Mrs. Marangopoulou added, "since from their earliest youth girls are obliged to help their mothers, wait on their fathers and brothers, while those same brothers are not expected to lift a finger."

A Greek woman, from a linguistic

viewpoint, does not even have the right to her own name. While masculine surnames are written in the nominative case, feminine names are written in the genitive or possessive case, implying that the woman "belongs" either to her father or husband.

The double standard creates, on the masculine side, a "master" mentality, which is clearly reflected in the family law, some observers assert.

Despite the fact that the 1975 Greek constitution declares that men and women have equal rights and equal obligations, and although the family law must be changed before Dec. 31, 1982, to conform with this, the existing inequalities are the cause of the first stirrings of feminism in this country.

Under the current law a married woman's only right is managing the household. But her husband is responsible for all household decisions, including those concerning the upbringing of the children.

She may not undertake any form of business enterprise without her husband's permission and he may forbid her from holding employment outside the home in any capacity if he feels that this interferes with her responsibilities as a housewife.

As far as work is concerned, the letter of the law is rarely adhered to, as shown by the large number of working Greek women.

### Upper Hand

In practical terms, also, women tend to have the upper hand in many respects, since men are held to want women to be dependent, considering it more feminine than the aggressive outlook of many women in the West.

In 1976, the government formed a legislative committee, known as the Gazi Committee, to draft a bill to update the family law. In April, 1979, the Gazi Committee submitted its bill to the justice minister, who gave copies to women's groups for consideration and comment.

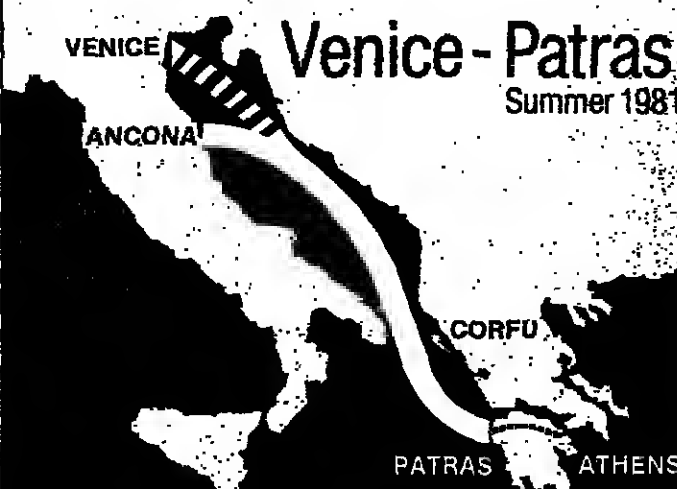
The groups submitted their proposals, but the bill still was not presented before parliament. During the summer recess session of the House this year, a committee was proposed to change parts of the bill the minister considered incompatible with Greek reality.

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## THE DECADE OF THE '80s WILL MARK YET ANOTHER HIGHLIGHT IN THE PUBLIC POWER CORPORATION'S BRILLIANT TRACK RECORD, NOW 30 YEARS OLD

The Public Power Corporation of Greece (PPC) which this year completes the 30th year of its existence, has sound prospects to reveal for the '80s. They are prospects of developments that will help us surmount the energy crisis caused by price rises and shortages of fuel oils—and they may well be the starting-point of a new phase in the Greek economy.

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### NEW FORMS OF ENERGY

We have two objectives in the decade of the '80s. First, we wish to make the utmost use of domestic sources of energy. Second, to keep up the brisk pace of research related to our quest for new forms of energy, we are endeavouring to substitute lignite, river waters, solar energy and wind power as well as geothermal and nuclear sources for oil.

In point of fact, in the decade covered by the years 1980-1989 it is planned to add 41 new units with a total installed power of 7,814 megawatts, to the PPC's network.

Of these units, 26, with a capacity of 2,914 megawatts, will be hydroelectric and 12, with a capacity of 3,600 megawatts, will be lignite-fired, while 2 units, with a capacity of 700 megawatts, will operate on imported coal. Finally, plans are in hand for a 600 megawatt nuclear power station by the end of the period. We are simultaneously pushing ahead with research work, studies, and planning connected with the utilization of solar energy and wind power. Exploration and investigatory studies are being pursued in various parts of the country to locate geothermal fields. Also, in cooperation with the National Energy Council and the Scientific Research and Technology Service, we are drawing up plans for the installation of experimental electricity generating units using the sun and wind as energy sources.

### OIL: TO PROVIDE ONLY 2% OF PRODUCTION

On the basis of prospects based on the energy programme for the '80s, the production of energy from the PPC's interlinked network will total 41,000 million kilowatt-hours in 1989 (that is more than double the comparable production figure for 1979). Of this

total 36,500 million kilowatt-hours, that is, 89%, will derive from the utilization of lignite and the hydraulic potential of rivers, while the output from oil-burning stations will be restricted to 1000 kilowatt-hours, that is, to 2.5% of total output. If these targets are achieved, the Greek economy will greatly benefit, since the outflow of foreign currency for the purchase of oil will likewise be significantly restricted. Finally, coal will be the new fuel we shall use for the first time in the electricity supply sector. It will be imported, and it is expected to be the source of 3,500 million kilowatt-hours (in other words, it will account for 8.5% of total production).

### A GREAT TASK

All these endeavours will add up to the continuation of the great task performed in Greece by the PPC throughout the 30 years of its existence. Without exaggeration, it is a task that may well be described as colossal. It is enough to reflect that the electricity generating sector of the country's infrastructure produced a total of 223 thousand kilowatts in 1950, a figure that had grown to 4,872 thousand kilowatts in 1979.

Today there are 10,012 towns, villages, and hamlets throughout Greece supplied with electric power; put another way, 99.15% of the population of the country is served by electricity. The PPC has made a striking contribution to the development of all areas of our economy: agriculture, artisan industry, manufacturing, and commerce.

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30 YEARS IN WHICH THE PPC  
has steered a luminous course  
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The brandy Napoleon did not drink

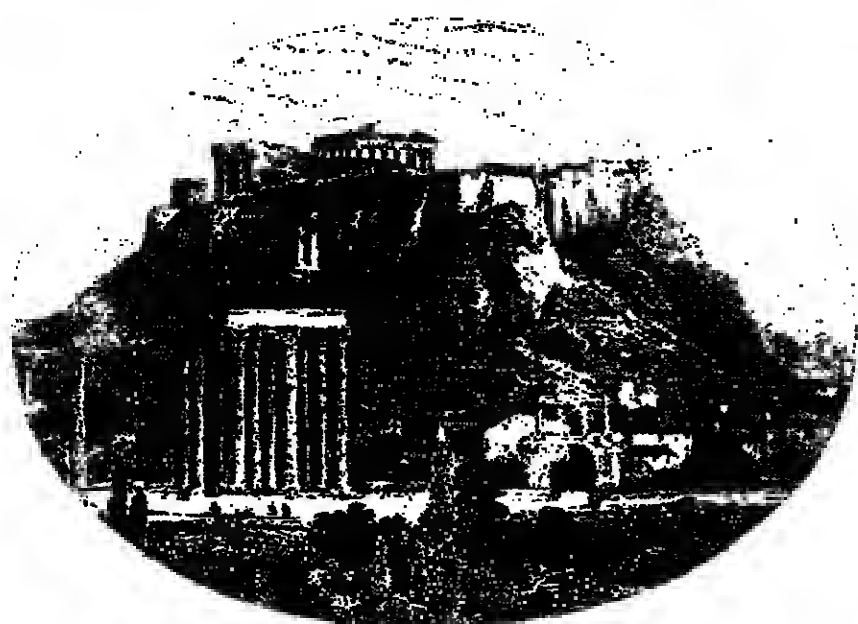
but Alexander did  
(known as the Great)

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## Textile Industry Sets Hot Pace Among Greek Exports

**ATHENS** — Greece may not be among the hot spots for the high-fashion world, but its textile industry is its biggest exporter, and Greek-made ready-to-wear clothes can be found on the racks of stores around the world.

Lazaros Efthymiou, president of the Athens Chamber of Commerce and Industry and himself a textile expert, said the country last year exported almost \$700 million worth of textiles in yarn, fabric and garments, of which \$570 million went to the European Economic Community.

"This shows that we can compete both in price and quality with highly developed industrialized countries with a long tradition in textiles," Mr. Efthymiou said, adding that "up to now we have been obliged to self-limit our exports to the EEC, so there is a possibility for even greater expansion."

Textile manufacturing in Greece is one of the oldest branches of industry. The largest sector, cotton, was the first to be established, more than 150 years ago, and remains the largest exporter with 110,560 tons of natural cotton yarn sent abroad in 1979, along with 32,769 tons of natural and artificial cotton fabrics.

Fashion designer Yannis Tseklenis, whose name became known

in the United States and Britain when he began franchising his fabric and dress designs 15 years ago, said he is disappointed that more Greek textiles are not used for manufacturing ready-to-wear clothes in Greece for export abroad under Greek label.

"We have some of the most exquisite silk, so good that the Italians are trying to buy something like 80 to 90 percent of it in its raw state to blend it with Thai or Chinese silk," he said. Mr. Tseklenis claimed that much could be gained if the silk were spun and woven in Greece and made into garments.

He also praised Greek knits, which have been promoted and modernized in the last 10 years.

The designer said that many opportunities to expand the fashion side of the industry are lost through the short-sightedness of Greek manufacturers, who have followed a policy of making up garments under contract to large foreign groups rather than concentrating on the full yarn-to-store process themselves.

### Costs Were Lower

The main reason for this, Mr. Efthymiou said, is the small size of Greek textile units. "Also, when the practice of subcontracting started, Greek labor costs were considerably lower than in the rest

of Europe, attracting the foreign chains to this country and providing a risk-free income for the Greek businessman," he added.

Mr. Tseklenis, 43, built what he called "a mini fashion empire" during the 1960s and early 1970s. He folded it when he lost his left arm to cancer. With a small number of Greek designers working abroad, such as James Galanos in the United States, he put Greece on the prestige fashion map. He still strongly believes in promoting Greek fashion both through designer names and through the Greek label on exported goods.

"We have been exporting \$200 million to \$300 million worth of ready-to-wear goods per annum, and over the last seven or eight years only about 5 percent of these have carried a Greek label," he said.

Among the other names in the fashion industry is Michail Polotof, who in addition to being among the new wave of young Greek couturiers, is also a member of the artistic committee of the National Opera of Greece.

Mr. Polotof, a native Athenian, who studied stage management, photography and costume design in Rome, began his fashion-show career in Paris. He returned to Athens in 1976 where he opened a traditional high fashion house. At

the same time his pret-a-porter collection took shape under the trademark of Rene Tapis, who is Polotof's main designer.

The relative conservatism of the Greek sartorial habits has for years held back the quick turnover of the fashion industry that exists in other European countries. Where as items may rise and fall in Paris and London, in Athens they remained modestly below the knee for years after the mini trend hit other parts of Europe.

Now that they are climbing again, Greek designers have to offer an in-between length, such as a long sweater-dress with a skirt for the more conservative dresser. Mr. Tseklenis said. His own eye-catching fabric designs were met with some suspicion by Greek women until they realized that these prints, inspired each season by a different theme, were selling abroad like hotcakes.

The light cotton-chenille cloth

dresses in ethnic styles, which has gained widespread popularity elsewhere since the days when your long-hairs discovered them. Greece, may be most recognizable Greek, but ready-to-wear and even high fashion could follow them, Mr. Efthymiou's opinion, if the right blend of imagination and marketing were applied to the excellent raw materials available.

One government-funded body that is trying to do just that is the Export Promotion Organization. Its general manager, Konstantin Haratsaris, said its aims are to take Greek designs and products abroad and to help the small producing units by providing information on market trends. "Our whole aim is to boost Greek exports," he said, "and to do this we must introduce Greek manufacturers to the large foreign buyers for in-store promotions or for exhibitions."

—C.I.

## Construction: Key Sector

**ATHENS** — Large sections of Greek industry are directly tied to or influenced by construction activity. Industries in this category include cement, steel mills, marble quarrying and processing and, to a lesser extent, ceramics, plastics, woodworking and glass.

The estimated contribution of Greek technical firms to the Greek balance of payments in the form of such items as profits and fees is estimated to be at least 20 percent. In addition to its domestic importance, the Greek construction industry plays a significant export role. Greek engineering firms are now working abroad primarily in the Middle East and in certain African countries, with Saudi Arabia, the Arab Emirates and Libya among the most important.

In size, Greek construction companies range from small partnerships to large construction concerns that can undertake complex projects both inside the country and abroad. Skanopoulos, Edok-Eter, and Odion-Odosstromaton are among the 10 largest Greek construction companies, whereas Archirodon and I.S. Lasis are the largest Greek-owned concerns operating primarily outside of Greece.

The Archirodon group of companies has rapidly expanded its scope and volume of work within Greece as well as in Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. Greek firms have managed to build very successful business relationships with countries of the Middle East, where they have earned substantial contracts for large construction and engineering projects.

In Saudi Arabia the Darham-el-Riyadh railroad to be completed in 1981 and the Jeddah port development are being undertaken by major Greek contractors in joint venture. As are most projects of this kind, the outlook for continuing Greek participation in countries of the Middle East and Africa, where a Greek technical presence is already pronounced, is very favorable.

Greek construction companies are currently negotiating participation in contracts for construction of an entire new city in Dubai, warehouse and port facilities in Kuwait and a highway and bridges in Saudi Arabia, among others.

## Stability, But '81 Election Is Held Crucial for Future

(Continued from Page 9S)  
The question of the monarchy, for legalizing the Communists, and for leading the country back into parliamentary politics, according to newspaper editor Takis Lambrias. As president, he is seen even by institutional stability.

Mr. Caramanlis' successor as premier, George Rallis, is described by observers as lacking charisma. Certainly a major foreign policy gain like Turkish concessions in Cyprus would strengthen his hand. The premier, 62, whose father and grandfather also served as prime minister, has internal party troubles as well, facing a challenge from Defense Minister Evangelos Averoff.

In 1977 the Pasok movement doubled its votes to win 25 percent of the vote and 93 seats in parliament. Many believe that a major reason for the party's gains was the crisis of confidence toward the West that followed the failure of Greece's allies to keep the Turks out of Cyprus in 1974.

On the economic front, the opposition cites a 25-percent inflation rate and the declining purchasing power of those with fixed incomes.

Supporters of the party in power say that the country's economic problems are the result of the downturn in the international economy and point to the rapid growth rate that was enjoyed until recently.

## Inflation Plaguing Economy

(Continued from Page 9S)

that of the other democracies of Europe," he said when the treaty of accession was signed in May, 1979.

According to a high Foreign Ministry official in Athens, "We realized that sooner or later the EEC would become a nucleus for a European federation and we wanted to make sure that Greece would be an integral part of an integrated and politically democratic Europe." After all, he added, "this is where we belong."

But Mr. Caramanlis' desire to link his country to the West may have led Greek officials to play down the problems of adaptation that full membership is expected to bring. Although allegations by leftist groups that EEC membership will cause uncontrolled price increases, widespread unemployment and a crippling invasion of foreign capital are clearly unrealistic, one Western diplomat warned that "those Greeks who think it all going to be gravy could be in for a surprise."

### Painful Adjustment to EEC

"It will be a hard test of the Greek economy's readiness," said the diplomat, pointing out that the country's antiquated banking system, its dependence on export controls and other protectionist measures, its fragmented agriculture and its underdeveloped manufacturing sector will make adjustment to the EEC a painful, if rewarding, process.

Such guarded pessimism, however, is not shared by George Kontogeorgis, the minister for EEC affairs and the country's first EEC commissioner when membership takes effect Jan. 1. Mr. Kontogeorgis says he looks forward to accession with "great optimism." In part because he thinks Greece has already made the major adjustments, in part because "we will be forced to learn how to swim in deep water."

### Family-Owned Enterprises

With a few exceptions in the sectors of basic metals, cement, tobacco, textiles, chemicals and paper, most Greek enterprises are family-owned and in need of more professional management. Indeed, under the pressure of growing EEC and Third-World imports, many companies that are not internationally competitive are likely to be forced out of business or led to accept foreign investment capital that would enable them to use better their potential productive resources.

Although Greece's continuing rate of inflation may have already

eliminated much of the gap between Greek farm prices and farm income and those in the rest of the community, and although it is now generally believed that for the most part Greek agriculture is complementary rather than competitive with EEC agriculture, the transition to full Common Market membership is not expected to be painless in this sector.

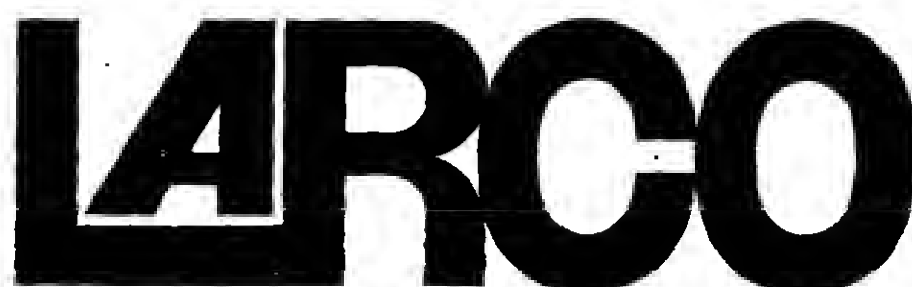
One problem is that social customs have left Greek agriculture highly fragmented, causing it to lose the benefits other countries have enjoyed from savings resulting from scale and automation. In particular, a lack of organization in the livestock and dairy sectors could mean a severe hardship for producers once subsidies and other protectionist measures are abolished.

### Radical Changes Considered

Membership in the Common Market, however, has forced the Greek government to start thinking about making radical changes in exchange controls and banking. The treaty of accession to the EEC commits Greece to making the drachma convertible by 1985 (at present the drachma is fixed daily against a basket of currencies) and to introduce an interbank exchange market by the end of 1980.

The question of dismantling the intricate series of banking rules and regulations that was set up after the civil war in the late 1940s, but gradually became permanent, would appear to be even more crucial. The present system — a complicated network made up of scores of different interest rates — is thought to have stifled the development of a healthy capital market and acted as a negative influence on the investment sector at a time when productive investment is severely lacking.

Most well-informed Greeks appear to believe that, despite the pains of accession, full membership in the EEC will be advantageous.



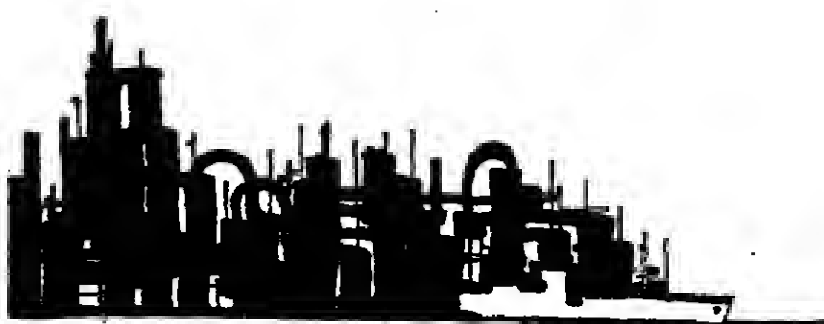
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Deposits	2,717.6	2,366.2	+14.9
Loans and Advances	1,781.8	1,455.5	+22.4
Gross Profit	124.0	100.3	+23.6
Total Assets	4,939.4	4,158.5	+18.0

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## Bringing Olympics Back Home Is Still a Live Issue

Carherine Dane

**ENS** — The Greek government's campaign to bring the Olympic Games back to their original home is more than a nostalgic exercise. When the 1996 Games are held in Athens, the country will have the honor of hosting the Olympic Games for the first time since 1896. The Greek government is determined to make the most of this opportunity. It has already started a campaign to attract the world's attention to the Games. The government has already started a campaign to attract the world's attention to the Games. The government has already started a campaign to attract the world's attention to the Games.

Against a background of religious celebration, diplomatic maneuvering and fairground crowds, the athletes had a chance to pursue some of the things the ancient Greeks enjoyed most: competition, individual excellence and lasting fame.

Mr. Caramanlis' crusade to ensure the survival of the Games does not seek to hold modern Olympics in the ancient sanctuary. Instead the government has offered a choice of three coastal sites, each of about 1,200 acres, in the Western Peloponnese.

**Possible Permanent Site**  
"Any one of these could become a permanent site for the Summer Olympics, and a neutral autonomous state administered by international sports bodies," said Achilleus Caramanlis, the president's younger brother, who is under-secretary for sports.

and where an ideal site for an Olympic village exists on a wooded hillside above. But the decision is up to the IOC.

After a helicopter tour of the area, an IOC official said the project was "perfectly feasible."

A four-member committee is due in Greece next month to make a detailed examination of the sites and discuss financing — expected to come from all nations that take part in the Olympics — and the proposed extra-territorial status of the sites, a distant echo of the truce declared for the ancient Games.

"If all goes well, we should like to stage the first Greek Games in 1992," Achilleus Caramanlis said. "It may well be possible four years earlier, but it would be pushing things." The final decision will be made next February at the IOC congress to be held in West Germany.

spirit and the site that nurtured them."

But the logistical difficulties are daunting. To cater for media representatives and visitors, Greece would probably have to double its existing hotel capacity at a cost of more than \$2 billion, even at today's prices, and embark on a large-scale program of road construction and, possibly, harbor improvements in an area that has remained relatively undeveloped. The government envisions spreading buildings around the Peloponnese to preserve the environment and to give visitors a chance to sample more of Greece than the Olympics.

Greek officials are also aware that the IOC usually prefers to hold the Olympics in sizable cities with a range of facilities. Athens, site of the first modern Olympics, organized in 1896 by the French baron, Pierre de Coubertin, may well be an alternative location.

## Leading Jewelry Firms Set Sights on New York

**ATHENS** — Greece's two leading jewelry firms, uncertain of the future but undismayed by the recession, have set their sights on the U.S. market and have opened shop in New York.

Ilias Lalaounis last year opened his own store on Fifth Avenue. This fall Zolotas inaugurates a New York office that will coordinate sales of jewelry and accessories traveling with the "Search for Alexander" archaeological exhibit.

Mr. Lalaounis and the Zolotas, relatives but rivals for the past decade, have made Greek jewelry an attractive proposition both for the very rich and for design-conscious buyers on a budget. Both have stores in Paris, a string of outlets around the Aegean tourist haunts and other sales points abroad. Mr. Lalaounis rates among Greece's top 70 exporters.

handicraft industry to an export trade thought to be worth more than \$300 million annually. Mr. Lalaounis ascribes it to tourism.

"It started when the foreigners began coming around 1950. Those first visitors weren't necessarily well off, but they worshipped ancient Greek culture and gave us the impetus to make the first reproductions of ancient jewelry," he said. Years of stability when the price of gold remained at \$35 an ounce kept prices constant while interest in jewelry increased.

As the business grew, Greek goldsmiths working abroad began to return home. "We learned a tremendous amount in South America and brought back many techniques," said Andreas Dimitriou, one of about 15,000 craftsmen working in small ateliers around Athens.

"But I like to think there must be something in us that we inherited from the ancient Greek metalworkers. My apprentices never seem to have any arts background. Some of them come straight from looking after sheep in a village, but they have a natural aptitude."

Reproduction or adaptation of the ancient goldsmiths' work has remained the backbone of the Greek jewelry trade. Zolotas was awarded the right to make official copies of treasures in Greece's museum collections, ranging from 3,500-year-old Mycenaean rings to Byzantine and medieval earrings and necklaces.

"Those anonymous ancient craftsmen have few equals today, either in creativity or technical ability," said Mario Papastamou, who runs Zolotas. "We've always been proud of being the only firm authorized to help our heritage survive in this way."

"And this is what is taking us to America," she said. "We've been asked to make official reproductions of four pieces and 43 adaptations from the Macedonian treasures from Vergina. These will travel with the exhibit for the next two years starting from Washington in November and going on to Chicago, Boston and San Francisco."

Mrs. Papastamou is the great-niece of Efstymios Zolotas, who founded the firm 96 years ago. Mr. Lalaounis, a nephew of the family, worked with Zolotas until 12 years ago when he set up his own business.

## Tourism, Big Revenue Earner, May Shift From 'Quantity' to 'Quality'

**ATHENS** — Despite a general downturn in 1980, Greek tourism is still counting on the sector as a major revenue earner for the future. Greek development, behind the dark is a silver lining that indicates that a long-sought shift from quantity to quality may finally have appeared on the horizon.

Over the last five or six years tourism to Greece and its islands has grown by leaps and bounds. Between 1974 and 1979, for example, the number of arrivals grew by 154.3 percent. The growth from 1.9 million arrivals in 1974 to 3.8 million in 1979 represented an average annual increase of 14 percent as compared with a European average of 3.5 percent in the same period.

During the same years foreign

currency earnings increased by more than 190 percent, making tourist receipts in 1979 the second-largest source of foreign income after that of exports. Indeed, high earnings from tourism — more than \$1.6 billion in 1979 — are together with other invisibles such as remittances from emigrant workers and shipping proceeds a major compensatory factor in a balance of payments that is in deficit.

Nevertheless, in the past much of the attractiveness of Greek vacations was limited to low-income tourists with little spending capacity. And today Greek planners are setting their sights on a more profitable income in the United States, for example, said Prof. Daskalakis, the target group is families with incomes above \$25,000.

To make travel to Greece and its islands even more attractive, EOT has been trying to beef up services and a plan of incentives to prospective hotel builders has also

been adopted. At the end of 1979 Greece had 3,744 hotels with 267,000 beds and another 167 hotels (25,000 more beds) were under construction. Camping grounds and rooms-to-let provided space for another 100,000 people.

So far, however, the incentives plan has been somewhat backfired, there has been overbuilding in Athens itself and a developing glut has led to a countervailing attempt to decentralize, with one major target being Chalcidice, the three-pronged peninsula in northern Greece that offers sparkling waters, pristine forests and somewhat cooler summer temperatures.

Another goal is that of reducing one-country dependencies in certain areas. Corfu, a long-time favorite watering place for the English, suffered greatly from the sterling crisis a few years ago, convincing planners that diversification is a must.

Prof. Daskalakis, who is also president of the permanent tourism commission of the Organiza-

tion for Economic Cooperation and Development, pointed out that lagging investment in tourism is a problem common to most developed countries. In some ways, Prof. Daskalakis said, Greece is better off. Hotel facilities increased by 8 percent in 1977 and by 5 percent in the two successive years in comparison to lower growth rates elsewhere.

Actually, one of the most worrisome aspects of the current tourist decline, Prof. Daskalakis said, is that American tourism has dropped drastically in Greece, by 48.4 percent in the first six months of this year.

"This is a great blow," he said, even if the fall in American visitors has affected Greece less than the rest of Europe.

Statistics show that in terms of foreign exchange earnings one American tourist is worth 3.7 Europeans. As the headwaiter in a first-class Athens restaurant put it, "For us the worst American tourist is better than, one, say, from Germany or France."

Greek hospitality and French "art de vivre" open their doors in Athens on November 1st, 1980.



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## Papandreou's Promises a Political Question

ATHENS — Newspaper headlines and political conversations refer to him simply as Andreas, and the Athenian taxi drivers ood on street address to get to his home in the plush Athens suburb of Katsi where he lives with his American wife.

Indeed, both for his critics who see him as opportunistic and erratic and his admirers who term him brilliant and charismatic, there is little doubt that Greece's principal opposition leader, Andreas Papandreou, is probably the most controversial and compelling figure today in Greece.

As leader of the anti-American Panhellenic Socialist Movement that is the rapidly growing rival of the conservative, ruling New Democracy Party, the 62-year-old American-trained economist could conceivably end up as premier when elections are held here in 1981.

So the main question on many people's minds is whether he would follow through on his promise to end all alliances with the West, to close U.S. bases in Greece, and recommend to Greeks that they vote "no" on a referendum he would hold on Greece's fast-approaching Common Market membership.

## Uncertain Answers

Greeks appear uncertain over the answer to that question, and many people here note that Mr. Papandreou's position on the European Economic Community has indeed softened as full membership, scheduled for Jan. 1, 1981, draws near. But several politicians, journalists and businessmen queried on the subject said they believe Mr. Papandreou means business.

on his continued opposition to NATO.

The scion of an illustrious Greek family — his father was premier and leader of the now-defunct Center Union Party — Mr. Papandreou has been a controversial figure since the early 1960s when he returned to Greece from the United States where he was a department head at the University of California at Berkeley.

A controversial economics minister in a government headed by his father in the mid-1960s, he was alleged to be involved with a leftist conspiratorial group within the Greek Army called Aspidia. These charges were never proven. But two years later, when Greek colonels installed a military dictatorship, he was arrested and, he believes, exiled and spared from death only because of international and U.S. pressure.

## Secret Combat Groups

Even today suspicion remains as to Mr. Papandreou's long-range intentions. Early this month Defense Minister Evangelos Averof used a front-page article in Akropolis, a conservative Athens newspaper, to accuse Mr. Papandreou of organizing secret combat groups that would eventually be used by the socialist movement to establish a one-party totalitarian state.

Mr. Papandreou himself says Mr. Averof's charges have more to do with internal problems in the New Democracy Party. But comments that Mr. Papandreou made at a recent International Socialist meeting in Corfu, that the Panhellenic Socialists would not be "satisfied with a simple parliamentary majority," were regarded by some as ominous.



Andreas Papandreou

Speaking in a book-lined office from behind a cluttered desk, Mr. Papandreou explained his own course in world affairs: "It has always been a client state."

In recent decades, he said, the country has been economically and politically dominated by the United States. He believes key events in the 1960s, such as his father's resignation, forced by King Constantine in 1965, and the 1967 military coup "can be laid at the United States' doorstep." And while he admits there is no documentary proof, he believes too U.S. officials were involved in the attempted 1974 coup in Cyprus that led to the Turkish invasion of that largely Greek island.

According to Mr. Papandreou, Greece's Western allies have therefore failed to pay off. But this does not mean that he wants to

turn East. The three major goals of his party, he says, are to bring Greece real national independence; to democratize the country through a decentralized bureaucracy, free trade unions and a greater citizen role in local government; and to set up a socialized economy, which he seems to visualize as a mix of nationalization and Yugoslav-style self-management.

Although he clearly wants to keep his options open, few well-informed Greeks seem to believe that he to form an alliance with the pro-Moscow, Greek Communists who share his anti-NATO views.

"I think that Papandreou in power would be less of a bogeyman than he is in the opposition," said Helen Vlachos, the liberal newspaper publisher. Mrs. Vlachos said that she does not share the double-faced image some Greeks have of the reportedly changeable Mr. Papandreou.

She insisted that "he appears to be a highly logical man," one who has done well at all that he has attempted.

Those with reservations about Mr. Papandreou said that he is too ambiguous about important issues, such as the Common Market, and that his hybrid party of old-style liberals and genuine Marxists may find policy making and government far more difficult than protest.

But with the occasional arguments of the Panhellenic Socialists, its support of consumer issues and its championship of widespread economic cooperatives, Mr. Papandreou appears at least to have created what one observer recently termed, "the first Socialist party in Greek history" with genuine popular roots. —S.G.

## From Roast Thrushes to Hamburgers and Doughnuts

ATHENS — The ancient Athenians, according to Aristotle, feasted on roast thrushes and honey-cake, but their modern descendants have moved on to pizzas, hamburgers and doughnuts.

Such transatlantic eating habits, promoted by a faster pace of life, are threatening Greece's traditional leisurely lunches and late-night dining.

"Fast food is on the verge of a breakthrough here. People haven't got so much time to sit around these days to a restaurant or taverna. They're usually on their way somewhere," said Tony Vertopoulos, who worked for a hamburger chain in New Jersey before opening a fast-food establishment in the center of Athens.

Aside from the restaurants, Greek or international, there is a wide range of choice in eating places around Athens. Patisseries, open all day, offer an endless array of cakes and homemade ice cream; dairy shops serve rice pudding and eggs to order. Late-night restaurants whose specialty is chicken broth and tripe soup stay open into the small hours.

## Unpretentious Tavernas

But the traditional place for dining out is the unpretentious taverna.

Something of this tradition survives in *kavoukia*, small eating places favored by Athenian intellectuals, with a restricted menu, a family atmosphere and attentive service by the owner.

Elsewhere, the taverna has extended its range to grills and ap-

petizers, and bottled wine is almost always available, as is resins — the roasted wine of Attica — from the barrel. Taverna food never varies much, but has become so basic a part of Greek life that supermarkets now sell it on a carry-out basis.

But the neighborhood pizzeria is now an acceptable alternative, particularly among the young or families with small children.

"One of the main attractions is that pizzas are cheaper. You can get a whole meal on one," said Lazaris Adrianopoulos, owner of a pizzeria. "And you don't sit around for ages while you wait to be served. Much of my pizza trade is for people on their way to and from the cinema and theater."

The taverna keepers are philosophic about the growth of the pizza business. "Pizza and fast food are for the daytime," said Yannis Koulouris. "People come to my taverna to spend an evening with their friends. Nothing's going to stop the Greek enjoying sitting about eating a lot and drinking a little wine. And you can't make yourself at home in a pizzeria the way you can here."

The tavernas have remained family businesses where the clients generally expect to be greeted by name, and oozy informality prevails. Although they are no longer glorified wine cellars with sawdust on the floor, a sheet of paper is still spread over the tablecloth and unattended service is part of the ritual.

"Eating is still the favorite form of entertainment in Greece, like drinking is in other countries," Mr.

Koulouris said. Greeks drink a modest amount compared with other wine-producing nations, but among Europe's biggest meat consumers. The change from vegetables and olive oil to beef and butter is thought to account for a rapid rise in heart disease over the last two decades, and eating too much is so common that the government runs television campaigns warning against gluttony.

"It's quite understandable. People here didn't have the chance to eat as much as they wanted until quite recently, and they're still making up for the lean years," said an Athens doctor.

Greek children are still encouraged to become inveterate consumers of sweets and snacks, on the principle that a plump child is a healthy one, and doughnuts and hamburgers have a special appeal for urban teenagers. One doughnut chain has developed more than 300 outlets in two years, from supermarkets to doughnut bars which also serve sandwiches, soft drinks and coffee, almost exclusively to tourists and the young.

"Doughnuts have taken off because they're cheap and simple," said Emmanouel Protonotarios, owner of a doughnut chain. "It's not just that they're foreign and so fashionable. They have a Greek ancestor in *loukoumades*."

Loukoumades, bite-sized doughnuts served hot with syrup and cinnamon, used to be sold from small shops beside cinemas all over Athens. Now they have all but disappeared.

Mr. Protonotarios manufactures

doughnuts in a newly constructed factory, following an American recipe sent over by a relative who owns a bakery. "I was convinced they could be a great success over here, with proper marketing," he said.

If doughnuts can replace *loukoumades*, hamburgers may eventually drive the *souvlaki* — slivers of meat from a spit wrapped with tomato and onions to a pancake — off the streets. —C.D.

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## What is OGA?

The Agricultural Social Security Organization (OGA) was established in 1961 and is a government agency that provides for the social security of farmers and, in general, of all those who live and work in the villages or small towns in the country.

Numerous years of continuous activity, and successful operation have contributed to both the alleviation of poverty in the rural areas, as well as providing them with financial and moral support. To the farmer, cattle-breeder, fisherman or whoever lives in the rural areas, the word OGA signifies hope, relief and substantial assistance to cope with the hard realities of their everyday life.

## What does OGA do and how does it operate?

OGA is a public organization in both its structure and the services that it offers. The basic points in which OGA differs from all other "traditional" social security organizations, are the following:  
a) No social security contributions are collected. It is to be noted that 80% of OGA's yearly expenses are covered from public sources and government subsidies (amounts received by the public and only 20% from contributions of the farmers themselves).  
b) The application of simplified and non-bureaucratic procedures, under the direct supervision of OGA's Central Administration operates in a simple manner. It staff consists of nearly 300 employees. In order for the Organization to be able to handle the vast number of individuals insured — which indeed has no precedent in Greece — modern electronic equipment, as well as efficient organizational systems are used, such as the standardization of documents, the original system of contribution liquidation, and the introduction of follow-up with insurance policy changes, payment slips, etc., in a manner that renders the correct and speedy management of insurance processes possible.

c) The adoption of a pioneer decentralized management structure, which allows OGA to work with approximately 6,500 Municipal and Community branches all over the country, who, in turn, together with judicial and state workers, are a great asset in the overall approach of OGA's activities.

## OGA's activities

After continuous expansions and improvement of the social insurance system in all fields, OGA:  
a) Gives old-age pensions to approximately 500,000 old men and women and to approximately 100,000 people who have been disabled through accident or illness, or in people who are disabled by birth. As to the significance of these numbers, it should perhaps be mentioned, that OGA gives pensions to more people than all the other social security funds put together.  
b) Provides health care to all its insured members and their families, at no cost. Approximately 300,000 people per year receive hospital treatment at OGA's cost.  
c) Covers all Greek farmers by insuring their production against any and all hazards, starting from the most basic and common activities: weather conditions (drought, ice, hail and flood).  
d) Gives, on behalf of the Ministry of Social Services, family benefits to all large families, whether rural or urban.

## OGA's expenses and sources of income

OGA spends tremendous amounts of money yearly in order to realize its programs. In 1979 its expenses rose to approximately 16 billion Dr. and it is anticipated that with the recent increase in doubling pensions, its expenses will rise to 32.5 billion Dr.

The following is a brief account of the distribution of OGA's expenses:

	Billion Drs.	%
a) Old age and disability pensions	21	65
b) For hospital care and contribution to medical expenses	3.1	21
c) For compensation against damages and agricultural production insurance	1.1	3
d) Other expenses and reserve fund	32.3	100%

OGA's yearly income exceeds the amount of 32 billion Drs. today. The following is a breakdown of income according to source:

	Billion Drs.	%
a) Contributions from the public	14.7	46
b) Government subsidies	16.6	51
c) Contributions from the farmers	2.1	22
	32.3	100%

It is quite evident from the above analysis, that OGA's income for the realization of its wide program for the protection of the rural population, is not derived from contributions of the insured parties themselves, but rather from "taxes" that are largely outside the circle of the people it protects.

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	1979	1978	LIABILITIES	1979	1978
ASSETS			Capital and Reserves	80	35
Available Funds	647	602	Provisions	17	13
Loans and Advances	809	681	Deposits	1,302	1,020
Investments	67	65	Sundry Accounts	177	109
Sundry Accounts	63	29			
Contra Accounts	1,688	1,177	Contra Accounts	1,588	1,177
	920	733		920	733
	2,508	1,810		2,508	1,810





## EEC Entry Is Likely to Change Role of Agriculture

By Evelyn Vera Diack

**ATHENS** — With Greece becoming a full member of the European Economic Community next year, the impact on the country's agricultural sector is likely to have far-reaching effects, politically as well as economically.

Although still officially called the "primary sector," agriculture has in recent years taken a back seat to industry, mainly because of inconsistent policies applied by governments that were worried more about the political influence of the rural population and neglected the key issue of restructuring the sector.

Despite the extensive emigration, mostly to West Germany, during the 1960s, internal migration to the urban centers, and a shift to industry, agriculture still employs about 670,000 people or about 24 percent of the country's economically active population.

A well-orchestrated electoral campaign in 1977 by the Pan Hellenic Socialist movement against Greece's full membership in the Common Market is acknowledged as having succeeded in convincing a large number of traditionally conservative farmers to switch their allegiance and helped that party double its strength to 25 percent of the vote.

### Promised Benefits

The fact that the promised benefits from Common Market entry will not be easily or immediately forthcoming, at least not in the first few months, could lead to further disaffection and changes in the country's political mosaic, since general elections are due in Greece next autumn, at the latest.

Economically, the farmers still have formidable obstacles to overcome. Unlike industry where tariff barriers have gradually been dismantled, the harmonization of Greek agriculture with that of the Common Market suffered from the seven years of military dictatorship during which part of the association agreement remained frozen.

The accession agreement provides for a general transitional period of five years for the agricultural sector, seven years for fresh and processed tomatoes and fresh and preserved peaches.

The country's common agricultural policy aims at increasing productivity in agriculture, ensuring a high standard of living for farmers by maintaining the prices of farm products at reasonable levels, and generally at stabilizing the market for agricultural products and facilitating product marketing. It will start being applied to Greek agricultural products immediately after accession.

But alignment of prices of Greek products to those of the EEC will be completed gradually during the transitional periods, as will the grant of EEC income allotments to Greek farmers.

### Integrating Agriculture

According to Prof. Adamantios Papellasis, governor of the Agricultural Bank of Greece, it can be argued that, for the first time, Greece faces the problem of integrating agriculture with the rest of the national economy. This, he says, urgently requires a consistent long-run strategy to alleviate the burden of the unfavorable terms of trade between agriculture and the other sectors and eliminates or restricts the gap between agricultural and urban incomes.

What is perhaps little appreciated by the Greek farmers is that the positive effects are not really automatic and that once the appropriate institutional framework is set up, much of the effort will have to come from them. Despite the improvements already made, the structural problems of Greek agriculture persist, and constitute a serious limiting factor for the full exploitation offered by the common agricultural policy.

According to a survey by the Agricultural Bank of Greece, about 10 million acres, or 30 percent of Greece's total area, are under cultivation. Of these, 60 percent are in plains with the rest in

mountainous or semi-mountainous land, most of which is submarginal in terms of productivity.

Grazing land and forests accounting for another 20-million acres are still of limited productivity as infrastructure and technology for such activities have remained comparatively backward.

### Farm Holdings

But it is the size of farm holdings, coupled with fragmentation into many small parcels, that has had a far more restrictive impact on land productivity. The survey showed that about 80 percent of the country's 1-million farms have a size of less than 12 acres, with the average size of about nine acres as compared with an EEC average of 24 acres.

As a consequence, it is difficult to apply rational production methods or make economic use of agricultural machinery with high production costs as an end result.

Prof. Papellasis says policy measures designed to encourage consolidation of scattered holdings and joint-venture farming have somewhat improved the situation but on the whole have not given rise to the expected results. He believes the institution of joint ventures in agriculture must be expanded both through financial incentives and by popularizing the advantages of these ventures to the farmers.

He also says more efficient use of water resources would lead to a higher output level and increased factor productivity, especially as far as fruit and vegetable production is concerned. This, however, presupposes the elaboration of an integrated irrigation program within the framework set by the regional development plan.

### Legislative Bills

The ministry of agriculture has prepared a number of legislative bills aiming at institutional innovations that will facilitate larger farm size. Such measures include the distribution of state-owned land holdings to landless families and promotion of group-farming.

At the same time, the country's 7,000 cooperatives are developing a new face and are preparing themselves to play a key role both in production and marketing. Furthermore, credit policies, subsidies, product development, and, among others, technological changes are all being brought under a more rational policy as specified in the 1978-82 five-year plan for economic development.

The greatest danger, Prof. Papellasis says, will be faced by marginal farm holdings and the livestock sector. While the marginal farms could be gradually eliminated in combination with occupational rehabilitation incentives and financing, the chronic problems of the livestock sector will be more difficult to deal with.

Abolishing subsidies on feedstuffs, he says, would almost completely extinguish any profit margin for cattle breeders. An analogous situation would arise for fresh milk and dairy products as a result of current low productivity, extensive subsidization and protection against EEC imports.

Despite a continuing decrease in the percentage contribution rate of Greek agriculture in gross domestic product (it fell from 23.1 percent in 1960 to about 14 percent last year), its importance in terms of labor employed and participation in the volume of exports remains high.

countries but represent a very small percentage of the community's total agricultural imports.

Agricultural imports consist basically of stock products and feedstuffs such as beef, condensed milk, corn, and soya flour which represent approximately 67 percent of the total. About 30 percent of the total such imports come from the Common Market.

In a study, Prof. Xenophon Zolotas, governor of the Bank of Greece, argues against the premise that the relatively less developed structure of the Greek agricultural sector will lead to additional problems for the common agricultural policy.

He points out that Greek products are largely complementary to the community's and that in any case the small volume of Greek agricultural output precludes the possibility of keen competition over a wide range of products.

Specifically, regarding products of which the EEC produces a surplus (such as soft wheat, barley, wine, meat and dairy products), Prof. Zolotas argues that there is no problem since Greece's output of most of these products barely covers domestic demand and in some cases, such as meat and dairy products, large quantities have to be imported from abroad.



he temple of Artemis at Dion: A place of pilgrimage, as well as a military headquarters.

## bs Reveal Advanced Culture

**S**—A spate of archaeological discoveries in northern Greece has shown that Alexander the Great's homeland was just a provincial backwater a few days before the kings came to dominate the world.

"The dead were buried in their finery," said an archaeologist. "Some graves were plundered in antiquity, but apart from the metal objects, we have good-quality imported Attic and Corinthian pottery. It's clear the area was in the Greek cultural mainstream."

The cemetery lies in a region called, in ancient times, Migdonia — a land where rivers were said to bear gold — but the site has not been associated with a particular city, the archaeologist said.

At Dion, where Alexander made sacrifices before setting out against the Persian empire and Philip raised monuments to Macedonian war heroes, Mr. Pantermantis has uncovered a series of temples indicating the site was for centuries a place of pilgrimage, as well as a military headquarters.

Fifty miles away at Sindos, Greek archaeologists have opened 67 graves built of stone slabs. Some had gold and silver jewelry, including a gold funeral mask, and in one was a bronze helmet ornamented in gold.

"The dead were buried in their finery," said an archaeologist. "Some graves were plundered in antiquity, but apart from the metal objects, we have good-quality imported Attic and Corinthian pottery. It's clear the area was in the Greek cultural mainstream."

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### Wealth of Coins

The archaeologists have turned up a wealth of coins, inscriptions and statues, as well as architectural remains: a broad, paved street lined with shops, and Roman baths complete with mosaic floors and pink marble tubs.

The waters at Dion may even have had curative properties, for statues of Asclepius and his family were found. More of a surprise was a group of three temples, one dedicated to Artemis and two to the Egyptian goddess Isis.

"We had a great stroke of luck. In one of the shrines to Isis, in her role as goddess of fortune, we found the statue intact, still standing upright in its place," Mr. Pantermantis said. "An inscription on an altar outside the building left no doubt about the identification."

At the other end of Greece, on the south coast of Crete, a Greek-

American team of excavators has explored what may be the earliest known Greek temple, dating to the 10th century B.C.

### Three Later Temples

The archaeologists, directed by Joseph Shaw of Ontario Museum, were digging at Kommos, long known as a Bronze Age harbor of the Minoans. But hidden among the sand dunes were three later temples, built one on top of the other.

The earliest seems to have been a simple rectangular room with a bench along one wall and fragments of protogeometric pottery lying near a paved threshold.

"It seems to have gone up some 200 years after the Minoans abandoned the prehistoric town," said an excavation spokesman.

Another protogeometric temple on the island of Euboea, located and surveyed but not yet excavated, was bulldozed out of existence by contractors building a summer home for a high-school headmaster, after a bureaucratic mix-up.

The Ministry of Culture started legal proceedings, but an official sighed: "Prosecuting people won't help us find out about the building. Every trace of walls and fill has disappeared. All we can do now is sink a few trenches to the adjacent plot and hope to come up with something."

### Bronze Age Shrine

But it was a Bronze Age shrine at Knossos in Crete that came up with the oddest find of all: clear evidence of cannibalism practiced by the ancient Minoans.

British archaeologists unearthed a jumble of human bones piled in the corner of a room in a Minoan townhouse. Some bore fine knife marks like butchers' cuts.

"There seems no doubt that this is the first evidence of cannibalism in Aegean archaeology," said Prof. Peter Warren of Bristol University, who directed the dig.

—C.D.

## rfu Remains Popular With Tourists

Mandy Lawther

**U** — Once named Depaia, the Greek word for e and an allusion to the hape, Corfu is still one of beautiful and increasing islands off the coast of it is situated north of the lands west of Albania and other ways it stands in them.

he centuries Corfu has ac refinement and sophistication are the natural prod union of the great civilizat have inhabited the is combined with its rich ent of natural beauty and ntial simplicity. Corfu's attractive combination of has made the island im popular with tourists.

ugh it is now part of Corfu is steeped in historic rs of the many peoples e previously inhabited it. uence of those peoples is evident in the English n architecture, the French- antonia" houses and bal- he Byzantine churches and as, Venetian steps and ents. These somewhat hap- styles seem to blend togeth- m a unique and intriguing

abundance of strong con- n Corfu makes a great im- many a visitor to the is- island's geography varies usly from north to south ile dense vegetation leads rocky peaks at Mount Pan- r in the corfu, southern

lower slopes form a softer landscape.

The central valley of Corfu is lush and green and constitutes fertile ground for growing the fruits and vegetables that lie in profusion on every market stall. The island has a temperate climate that provides conditions ideal for the growing of lemon, orange, pomegranate and olive trees, the latter producing 50 percent of the island's trade.

All over the island the juxtaposition of imposing ancient architecture alongside large modern hotels and numerous villas in varying stages of construction is equally dramatic. The capital, Kerkira, has its share of first-class hotels for those seeking luxury. Sophistication combines with simplicity on Corfu and the Achilleion Palace, a mansion built for the Empress Elizabeth of Austria, has been converted into a casino and night spot that is situated atop a hill south of Corfu Town.

### Sandy Beaches

The sandy beaches and crystal-clear bays of the west coast of Corfu, particularly at Glyfada and Paleokastritsa, are a great attraction and regular buses serve the area. Water sports are a major feature of the region.

Corfu is no greater than 70 kilometers in length and is between 4 and 30 kilometers wide. Mopeds or scooters for hire abound and haggling over costs is quite accepted. Thus equipped, the way is paved to the seemingly unchanging villages of the interior.

In such villages a visit to one of the tavernas where the local men sit and discuss the state of the world over a cup of Greek coffee and ouzo is worthwhile. It is here that the true food and hospitality of Corfu can be found.

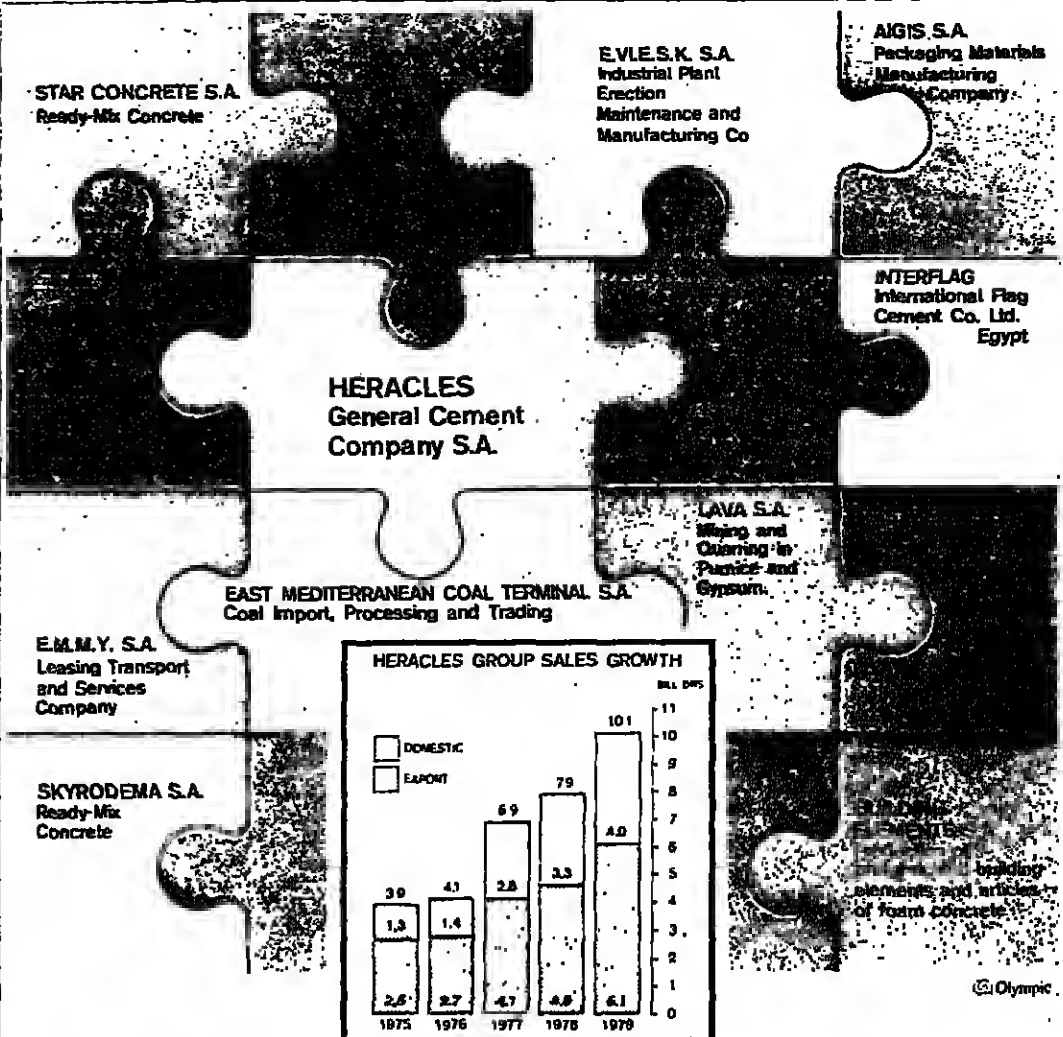
While in Kerkira, the narrow streets, the flower-laden balconies and the many tavernas whose tables spill out onto the streets provide a constant source of entertainment in the Old Town. Dancing is an optional extra and often performed free of charge by the Corfiots who will appear from nowhere, take the hand of strangers, and invite them to join in the merry-making.

Corfu has accepted and indeed welcomed the ever-increasing influx of visitors to the island. It has adapted accordingly by having an airport built on a jetty that reaches into the sea. Yet the island's essential individuality has prevented it from total submission to tourism.

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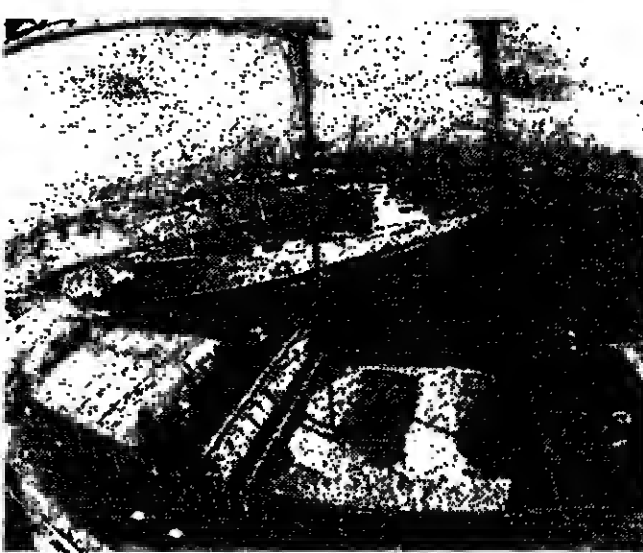


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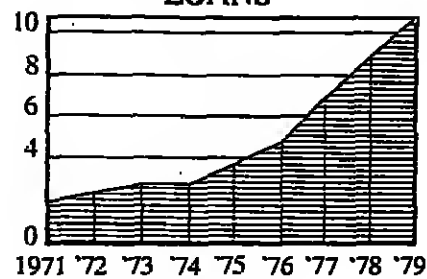
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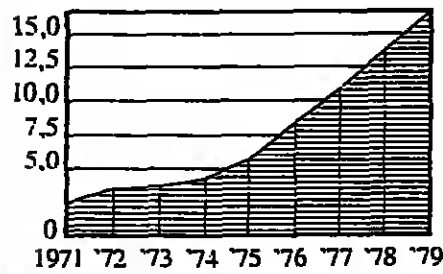


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## Melina Mercouri Keeps The Faith as an Activist

By Theodora Lurie

ATHENS — "Where are the children of '68? Where are those children who did so much to stop the war in Vietnam? Where are those children now?" The child-radicals have traded in their marching boots for jogging shoes, but Melina Mercouri has kept the faith. The actress, who is best known for her role as the brash-but-nice prostitute in "Never on Sunday," has devoted most of the last 13 years to political activism.

"I abandoned my acting career the day the junta took over Greece," she said, referring to the 1967 military coup. "From then on, my biggest concern, my life work was to fight for the resistance, attend meetings and rallies, wage my little battle to exile. I didn't do any theater at all during that period, and the one film I made ['The Rehearsal'] was for our cause."

Ms. Mercouri was such an active opponent of the regime, publicly urging tourists to boycott Greece, that the colonels threatened to revoke her citizenship. She divided her exile between Paris and the United States, but returned to Greece when democracy was restored in 1974. Three years later she was swept into parliament as a deputy of the main opposition party, the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, or Pasok. Since then she has,

so to speak, brought the war back home.

In her first speech she lashed out at government-controlled television, and urged citizens to join her in refusing to pay electricity bills as a protest against the television tax. She said she does not pay her electricity bills. "Television could be such a useful, educative tool here, after so many years of darkness," she says. "But instead, all we get are these horrible foreign TV serials and pro-government news-casts."

Ms. Mercouri created a stir by insisting on her right to wear trousers in the male-dominated parliament, and by raising a fuss over the lack of private toilet facilities for women deputies. She is a vocal exponent of an equal rights bill that is currently blocked in parliament. Ms. Mercouri is a popular figure among her constituency in a working-class district of Piraeus, a 40-minute car ride from her elegant Athens apartment.

The 55-year-old activist has fought for improved services, anti-pollution measures, day-care centers and improved social services.

Ms. Mercouri frequently accompanies Pasok leader Andreas Papandreu, a longtime friend, to international Socialist meetings. The anti-Western party is expected to make gains in next year's national elections.



Melina Mercouri

The granddaughter of an Athens mayor and the daughter of a former leftist deputy, she views her political commitment as a legacy. "I was born into politics; that's all they talked about in my house," she said. "So I grew up with very strong feelings for my country, and an awareness of its needs and problems."

Her last feature film was in 1977 "A Dream of Passion," directed by her husband, Jules Dassin. Since then, her acting has been sporadic and confined to the stage: a season of Brecht plays, which she "took to the masses" in the Greek provinces, last winter's highly successful production in Athens of Tennessee Williams' "Sweet Bird of Youth," and this summer's acclaimed performance in "Orestes," presented at the ancient outdoor theater in Epidaurus.

## A Monumental Fight to Survive

ATHENS — The Acropolis, the artistic mecca of most visitors to Greece, has had a tortured existence. Over the centuries it has been subjected to wars, earthquakes and plagues — by groups ranging from barbarian invaders to British diplomats — and under a long period of Ottoman rule saw its gleaming temples turned into mosques and, in one case, into the Turkish commander's harem.

Today, however, the ruins of the buildings that represent the pearls of Classical Greek architecture and the major remnants of the Athenian Golden Age are facing their most serious challenge. Air pollution and the continuing onslaught by tourists have threatened the monuments' survival and have led the Greek government to take drastic and expensive measures to ensure their continued existence.

Literally the highest point in the city, the Acropolis, which sits atop a 512-foot hill, occupied a key place in the military, political and religious affairs of ancient Athens. Today only four major buildings remain: the Propylaea, the Acropolis' fortified gateway; the Temple of Athena Nike; the Parthenon; and the Erechtheum, an Ionic temple considered to be the Acropolis' most sacred sanctuary.

### 3-Million Tourists

These days, however, the 3-million tourists who visit the Acropolis each year will find that much of the Erechtheum has disappeared or is hidden behind intricate metal and wooden scaffolding. A detailed restoration plan, expected to take at least 10 years to complete, has called for the removal of stucco and its eventual replacement with copies. Late last year the famous Caryatids, or marble maidens, were removed from the south

porch of the Erechtheum to the Acropolis museum. And parts of the building itself are in the process of being dismantled for reassembly later.

The Parthenon, the massive Doric temple that once housed a giant statue of the goddess Pallas Athena, has also been subjected to new rules. Visitors to the Acropolis are no longer allowed to clamber unimpeded over the temple's ruins. Three years ago, several statues were replaced with fiberglass copies, and a small wooden roof was built to protect what remains of the west frieze. In a few years, dismantling and reassembly work will begin there too.

The measures adopted by the Athens government also include new regulations regarding local city traffic, local industry and residential heating. A few years ago Athenians were ordered to switch over to light fuel oil for both heating and bus transport. There are also plans to move industry from the immediate area and to close down a nearby coal-burning plant. But while these measures may help, they will not eliminate all the negative effects of modern-day life.

### Drastic Measures

"The fact is," said George Dontas, director of the Acropolis, "that unlike the cells of the human body, marble does not regenerate itself."

He said that drastic measures were made necessary by the imperiled state of the monuments' marble, adding that a major cause of damage to the Acropolis is the high content of sulfur dioxide in the Athenian air.

Athens has been growing at such a rapid rate that experts estimate air pollution — largely from high-sulfur heating fuel and automobile

gasoline — increased by between 50 and 100 percent over the last decade.

The biggest threat to the monuments comes from what archaeologists call acid rain. Mr. Dontas said. Sulfur dioxide fumes combine with water to produce sulfuric acid, which eats away at the marble's surface, transforming it into highly perishable gypsum or plaster.

Suggestions to cover the entire Acropolis with a plastic dome were deemed impracticable, and researchers have not yet found a protective resin to adequately protect the ancient statuary. Mr. Dontas said.

One major problem was the mistaken use by earlier restorers of iron clamps to reinforce or reconnect the Acropolis' marble blocks.

### Titanium Clamps

The ancients, who used no mortar in their construction, employed iron only if it was isolated by lead. Mr. Dontas said. Pre-World War II restorers failed to take such precautions, and since iron oxidizes — rusts — when it comes into contact with air and water — causing both weakening and expansion — the marble is also threatened from within. Thus, dismantling and reassembly, with expensive but durable titanium clamps, has become necessary.

Embarrassed by a short-lived fund-raising campaign by the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Greek government began to move. The present program is expected to cost at least \$15 million, and while a promised special budget for the Acropolis has yet to be approved, Mr. Dontas said President Constantine Karamanlis had promised "unqualified financial support."

—S.G.

## Reduction in Oil Imports Sought

ATHENS — Greece's energy policy emphasizes the development of domestic sources and the reduction of dependence on imported oil.

Lignite and hydrocarbons are the main indigenous energy sources, and the government is pursuing a policy of maximizing their development. At the same time, the possibility of introducing natural gas in Greece is being examined, while plans to use coal for electric power production and industry are progressing. Meantime, a study is under way for the country's first oil-clear power plant.

Greece's first oil well is due to go into production next year, and by the end of the year the government plans to invite international oil companies to bid for drilling rights. Foreign companies are being invited to participate in Greece's hydrocarbon exploration and development program to speed the government's search for domestic oil and gas.

### 26 Percent

Currently, lignite and hydrocarbons provide 26 percent of Greece's energy needs, versus 74 percent from imported oil. This year's oil imports, from the Soviet Union, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Libya and Esso, amount to about 10.5-million tons.

"From the moment we entered into the oil crisis, we have been studying the possibility of switching from oil to other sources of energy for various uses of the Greek economy," said George Pappas, secretary general of the ministry of industry and energy and president of the government's energy council.

Maximum development of Greece's lignite resources is possible through the 1980s, but after then known domestic deposits of lignite are not able to sustain a higher share for lignite as an energy supplier, Mr. Pappas said in explaining the broad outlines of Greece's energy policy.

"We will develop perhaps a higher percentage of our hydroenergy resources," he said, pointing out, however, that as a Mediterranean country, Greece has a small rainfall and no large rivers. Thus, hydroelectric energy in Greece requires big reservoirs and big dams, an expensive undertaking suited mainly for peak-hour production of electricity.

### Prinos Field

Commercial production at the Prinos Field in the north Aegean Sea next spring will provide Greece with its first domestic oil. But the deposit is small, the oil has a high sulfur content, and the life of the field is estimated at only ten years.

Maximum oil production from Prinos is put at 1.1-million tons a year for seven years, and average production over the ten years will

## Local Resources To Be Developed

supply Greece with only 10 percent of its energy needs, Mr. Pappas said.

Hydrocarbon exploration is being conducted offshore in the Ionian Sea as well as on the mainland. The program is under the direction of the public petroleum corporation. The decision to invite international oil companies to participate in Greece's oil exploration program was made in late August, and documents for a tender call by the state oil company are now being prepared.

But even if oil or gas is found in commercial quantities, it will take several years to develop a new field. In the meantime, Greece is negotiating with Britain for the purchase of two 350-megawatt coal-fired power units. The government is seeking an agreement for a long-term supply of coal as part of the deal to award the power plant contract to British suppliers.

Once under way, the coal program would require about 2-million metric tons a year. This would easily double by the end of the decade, Mr. Pappas estimated. To import this coal at minimum cost, the government is considering construction of a coal port and terminal, and formation of a special fleet of ships to haul the coal from distant sources. The ships would be operated by a private company.

The possibility of introducing natural gas into Greece is also being studied by the government. The gas would be mainly for domestic users and industrial needs, with a small percentage being used for electric-power production. There are two possibilities for transporting natural gas to Greece by pipeline, one via a linkup with the Algeria-Italy trans-Mediterranean gasline, the other through a linkup to Soviet gas via Bulgaria.

The government has already determined that the connection for Algerian gas is feasible. The project would involve a 110- to 115-kilometer undersea pipeline between the Oran Strait area of southern Italy and Corfu. Continuing across Corfu, the line would again go underwater for the short distance to the mainland, and continue south to Athens.

In late September, Mr. Pappas headed a delegation to Algeria to discuss conditions for supply of the natural gas. It was the government's first meeting with the Algerians to discuss the matter, and another Greek delegation is expected to go to Algeria before the end of the year to continue the talks.

Mr. Pappas said the September talks were "very general," and involved discussion of a 20-year agreement. He said Greece is seek-

ing 1-billion cubic meters a year for the first five years, billion cubic meters a year that for 15 years.

Plans for obtaining natural gas from the Soviet Union are advanced. But the Greek government will soon have talks with Soviet Union to discuss the matter. Mr. Pappas said. In addition, government is considering opening in Athens of a term receive liquid natural gas, M pas said.

"When we achieve these grants for coal and gas, we probably reduce oil imports period," Mr. Pappas said.

Greece's nuclear power program is proceeding with a study conducted for the public corporation by Ebasco Servi.

Under a two-year agreement signed last March, the American company is conducting a search, and doing feasibility studies of type and size of the station. The company also advises on preparation of specifications, bidding documents and clear legislation.

On a much smaller scale, government also is studying uses of solar, geothermal and energy.

—T

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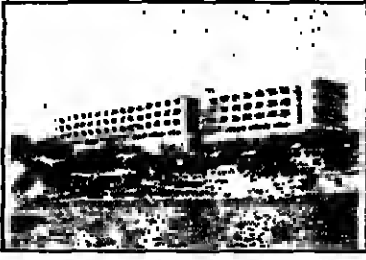
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**BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS**

**Leyland Workers Vote for Strike**

Workers at British Leyland voted by a narrow majority for a strike that could cripple the ailing automaker just as it is on the verge of a comeback with its acclaimed new cars.

Workers at Leyland, which produces cars for the British and other markets, voted 1,000 to 800 to go on strike. The vote was taken after a long day of negotiations between the workers and management.

**Build Truck Plant in Tennessee**

Nissan Motor Co. said Thursday it will build a plant near Nashville, Tenn., to produce Datsun trucks for the U.S. market.

The plant, which is expected to be completed in 1982, will have a capacity of 100,000 vehicles a year and employ about 2,200 people.

**2 Japan Firms in Disk Pact**

General Electric, Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. and Toshiba Corp. of Japan said they have agreed to introduce video disk systems in the U.S. market.

The three companies, which are part of a joint venture called the Video Disk International (VDI), plan to market their systems in the U.S. by the end of 1981.

**Firms Form Major Woolens Group**

Four French companies specializing in the production of wool garments announced Thursday they intend to merge to form a new group in the field of wool and cashmere.

The new group, called the Societe La Laine de Roubaix, will have a capital of 1.5 billion francs and will employ about 10,000 people.

**Buy Toshiba's 30% in TV Venture**

Rank Organization said it had agreed in principle to buy a 30 percent share in a joint British color television venture with Toshiba of Japan.

The venture, called Rank Toshiba Ltd., was started in 1978. The two companies had been negotiating the sale of the stake for some time.

**Group to Offer Insurance Abroad**

Canadian Reinsurance Co. said a group of 29 Canadian and foreign firms has formed the Canadian Overseas Reinsurance Association (COIRA) to develop a broader market for insurance.

COIRA will provide coverage for Canadian firms that export goods and services to other countries.

**Profits Down; Full-Year Loss Expected**

KLM Royal Dutch Airlines said it expects a loss in the third quarter and a full-year loss for 1980.

The airline, which is based in the Netherlands, reported a 10 percent drop in profits for the third quarter compared with the same period last year.

**1st Slide in More Than 2 Years**

**Toyota's 6-Month Profits Drop 8.8%**

Toyota, Japan's largest car maker, reported Thursday a drop in its third-quarter profits.

The company's profits fell 8.8 percent from the same period last year, due to a decline in sales and higher costs.

**Monthly Industry Record**

Japanese auto exports hit a record high for the third month in a row, according to the Japanese Automobile Manufacturers Association.

Exports reached 1.2 million vehicles in September, up from 1.1 million in August.

**Denies**

**Oil Talks**

Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Denki said Thursday that Saudi Arabia is not in talks with other oil-producing countries to raise prices.

Denki said that Saudi Arabia is committed to its current policy of providing oil to the world at a stable price.

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**Oils Spur Sharp Drop In Wall Street Prices**

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell sharply Thursday in active trading as the oil and gas group, undercut by surprise Canadian budget proposals, suffered a sharp setback.

Semiconductor stocks were also hit by a bearish industry forecast.

**W. Germany Said Warmer To EEC Plan**

LUXEMBOURG — The chances that West Germany will agree to a European Economic Community plan to cut member nations' steel production have greatly improved, EEC diplomats said.

West Germany, alone among the nine common market members, has held up the plan, which was proposed by the EEC Commission to help the troubled European steel industry.

The EEC has set a Nov. 1 deadline for a final decision on the plan, which calls for cuts in steel production of between 13 percent and 20 percent in the last quarter of this year as measured against the same 1979 period.

Meanwhile, a Dutch-German steel group, Estel N.V. Hoersch-Hoogovens, reported Thursday that the crisis in the European steel industry has forced it to shelve two major investment projects.

The consortium has scrapped plans for a \$300-million oxygen steel plant in Dortmund to replace three existing blast furnaces. A company spokesman said, adding that the situation is so unfavorable (at the moment) that such a major investment would be irresponsible.

Estel Hoersch said another big project, a \$125-million modernization of a rolling mill at its Dutch plant in Rijnhuizen, also had been shelved.

In Ottawa Thursday, the Department of National Revenue ruled that steel sheet piling is being dumped on the Canadian market by exporters from Luxembourg, France, West Germany and Britain.

The department said that the steel sheet piling is being dumped at prices below the normal market value.

**Swiss Bank Chief Believes Mark to Stop Depreciating**

BERN — Pierre Languetin, the general manager of the Swiss National Bank, said Thursday that he did not believe there would be any further depreciation of the Deutsche mark.

Languetin said that the mark is currently overvalued and that it will eventually return to its normal level.

He told a news conference that in the long term there is no doubt the solidity of the West German economy will have its effect on the mark's exchange rate.

Languetin said that the mark is currently overvalued and that it will eventually return to its normal level.

In Frankfurt on Thursday, the dollar rose to 1.8950 DM from Wednesday's rate of 1.8845. However, traders showed little reaction to the West German central bank's announcement that it would leave the official discount rate unchanged, the Associated Press reported.

Meanwhile, Bundesbank President Karl Otto Poehl said in Frankfurt that talk of a mark devaluation is nonsensical at a time when West German inflation is so low.

And Otmur Emminger, the former president of the Bundesbank, said that recommendations by leading West German institutes advocating higher money-supply targets and less intervention to support the mark are "contradictory and extremely damaging."

He told a Frankfurt savings bank conference on monetary policy and stability that West Germany can only finance its high current account deficit with capital imports stimulated by foreign trust in the stability of the Deutsche mark.

Funding the Deficit. Mr. Emminger said that he read the report by the five leading institutes with "considerable concern," noting that their recommendations could lead to a further easing of the mark, thus counteracting the central bank's primary aim of funding the deficit.

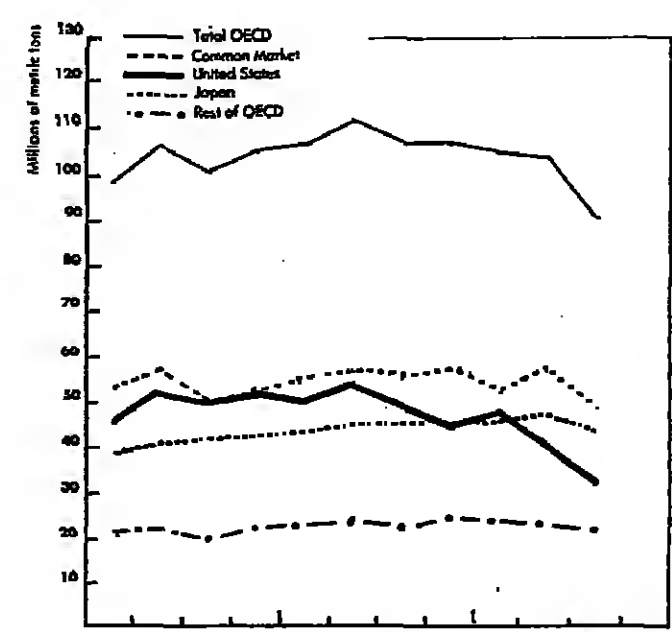
Mr. Languetin attributed the mark's current weakness mainly to West German interest rates being below U.S. rates, and to the West German balance of payments deficit.

He said he could not believe that U.S. interest rates will stay as high as they are at present, which he said would not be in accord with the state of the U.S. economy.

The U.S. election campaign has had no appreciable effect on foreign exchanges, Mr. Languetin said, adding: "Whatever the result of the election, we are convinced the next U.S. administration will give all its attention to the No. 1 problem, inflation."

Yugoslavia to Get Loans. WASHINGTON — The World Bank announced Thursday that it has approved loans totaling \$110 million for an industrial credit project in Yugoslavia. The loans, to be made to four banks in less developed regions, will help to provide more jobs and strengthen the institutional capabilities of the participating banks.

The World Bank said that the loans will be used to finance the construction of new industrial plants and the purchase of machinery and equipment.



Steel production in OECD countries, '78 to '80 third quarter.

**Western Steel Industries in Crisis**

(Continued from Page 1)

The overall economic performance of major member-countries will improve starting around mid-1981. Meanwhile, unemployment in the steel sector is continuing to rise, Mr. Hormats said. Between 1974 and 1978, the steel industry work force in the OECD area fell to 1.7 million from 1.9 million; last year there was a drop of 38,000 workers. Through August of this year, 40,000 jobs have been lost in the EEC alone, along with 60,000 in the United States.

"In many countries, with a further deterioration of the market and the difficult financial position of the steel companies, further significant job losses in the next few months can be expected," the committee said.

**Trudeau Plan Depresses Energy Issues**

**Oil Firms to Resist Canada Takeover**

TORONTO — Several foreign oil companies, reacting with shock and dismay to the energy program presented to Parliament by the government of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, said Wednesday they would resist attempts by the Canadian government to increase its ownership of oil-company assets.

The program, calling for increased Canadian ownership of the country's petroleum industry — now largely owned by U.S. companies — also triggered a sharp sell-off of energy stocks in Canada and the United States Wednesday and Thursday.

The oil and gas index on the Toronto Stock Exchange declined 7.6 percent, down 354 points to 4,648.7 Wednesday, a record one-day loss. The widespread retreat from energy issues continued Thursday, with the index falling 1.1 percent to 4,594.7. The index was down 1.1 percent to 4,594.7.

On the Amex, where the energy group accounts for nearly 40 percent of total capitalization, the Amex Market Value Index plunged 11.18 points Wednesday, its sixth largest decline on record. At the Amex close Thursday, the index fell 4 1/2 to 57 1/2 as the most active issue, Gulf of Canada, Bow Valley, Husky, Imperial, Aquaterra and Ranger were lower.

On the New York Exchange, Sun of Canada lost 6 1/2 to 47. Most Wall Street analysts advised outright selling of "pure" Canadian domestic oil companies. But some advised investors to hold shares in companies partly owned by non-Canadian corporations against the possibility of future profitable buyouts by the Canadian government.

The government's proposed broad array of tax increases, depletion decreases and policy guidelines are designed to raise Canadian ownership and government control of Canada's petroleum industry from the current 25 percent level to 50 percent. About 75 percent of the industry is controlled by foreign companies, most of them American.

Of the leading 25 oil companies in Canada, 17 are considered foreign-controlled, accounting for 72 percent of sales. Several have reportedly rebuffed Canadian purchase bids in the past. And many company statements Thursday confirmed that attitude.

"We have no desire to leave the Canadian scene," said Ted Baugh of Belgium's Petrofina operations in Calgary. "Our assets and prospects here, at least until budget day, were one of the few bright spots in the parent's worldwide operations."

Energy Minister Marc Lalonde, in the toughest government statement on the oil industry to date, said Wednesday the government should have moved years ago to "Canadianize" the oil sector.

Mr. Lalonde said he hoped to see some acquisitions by the state-owned oil company, Petro-Canada, the "next few months." "We are not going to wait until 1989," he said. Asked what the government would do if the companies refused to sell their assets, he replied that it would look at that possibility in "due time." But he added, "I think a number of them will be willing to sell at a fair price."

One of the government's proposals would create a "free right" of the state-owned oil company, Petro-Canada, to a 25-percent interest in oil and gas exploration on all federal lands and offshore sites. Elsewhere, however, provincial governments would continue to control oil and gas development.

**U.S. Index Indicates Economy on the Mend**

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Commerce Department announced Thursday that its index of leading economic indicators, the report designed to forecast economic trends, rose 2.4 percent in September, the fourth consecutive monthly increase after nearly a year of declines.

The report is further evidence that the recession seems to have bottomed out this summer and that the economy is on the road to a slow recovery. The 2.4-percent increase in September follows a revised 1.7-percent increase in August and a record 3.6-percent rise in July, the department said.

The index, base 1967, now stands at 133.6. The biggest contributor to the increase was a substantial improvement in the layoff rate, which meant that fewer workers lost their jobs in September. Seven other indicators — out of a total of 10 monitored in the index — also contributed to the September increase: average workweek, vendor performance, total liquid assets, sensitive raw material prices, stock prices, new orders and building permits.

However, contracts and orders for plant and equipment fell during the month and the money supply, measured in 1972 dollars, showed a sharp decline.

Other indices released by the Commerce Department also showed encouraging signs of recovery.

The Commerce Department said its index of coincident indicators — which is supposed to move in tandem with the economy — registered a 0.2-percent increase in September, following a 0.1-percent decline in August. The department's index of lagging indicators — which tends to trail movements in the economy and confirm earlier reports — increased 3.3 percent in September, the first increase since April.

The department said it was the first time all three indexes of leading, coincident and lagging indicators rose in the same month since May, 1959.

The index plunged by a total of 15.1 points from October, 1979, through last May and now has recovered 10.9 points of that loss, although it is still 1.3 points below the January mark.

In other economic news: The Labor Department said that 3.6 million people received unemployment benefits during the week ending Oct. 11, a drop of 130,400 from the previous week.

The Treasury Department said that it would sell \$8 billion of new notes and bonds next week to redeem \$4.9 billion of maturing securities and to raise \$3.1 billion in new cash.

Wholesale prices of raw materials rose significantly last month. Analysts view such an increase as evidence of stronger demand for such goods. The value of new orders for manufacturing and consumer goods increased to an inflation-adjusted \$33.1 billion in September from \$31.66 billion in August.

The inflation-adjusted money supply dropped from \$820.5 billion in August to \$817.9 billion in September. Although some analysts consider this a bad omen for recovery from the recession, it is generally viewed as a good sign in the battle against inflation.



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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock					12 Month Stock					12 Month Stock					12 Month Stock					12 Month Stock					
High	Low	Div.	5 Yr. P/E	100s. High Low	Close	Open	High	Low	Div.	5 Yr. P/E	100s. High Low	Close	Open	High	Low	Div.	5 Yr. P/E	100s. High Low	Close	Open	High	Low	Div.	5 Yr. P/E	100s. High Low
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### Eurocurrency Interest Rates

October 30, 1997

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling
1M.	13 1/16-13 1/8	8 1/2-8 1/4	5 - 5 1/4	17 5/16-17 5/16
2M.	14 7/16-14 9/16	8 3/4-8 3/4	5 1/8-15 1/8	16 7/16-14 9/16
3M.	14 1/16-14 9/16	8 3/4-8 3/4	5 1/8-15 1/8	16 1/16-16 1/8
6M.	14 1/4-14 1/4	8 3/4-8 3/4	5 1/8-15 1/8	16 1/4-16 1/4
1Y.	15 1/16-14 1/16	8 3/4-8 3/4	5 1/8-15 1/8	16 1/4-15 1/4

## European Stock Markets

October 30, 1980  
(Closing prices in local currencies)[illegible]

**London**

[illegible]

## Frankfurt

[illegible]

## Toronto Stocks

**Closing Prices Oct. 29, 1980**

[illegible]

## Montreal Stock

**Closing Prices, Oct. 29,**

[illegible]

## European Gold Markets

October 30, 1988

	A.M.	P.M.	N.O.
London	642.50	642.50	-1.5
Zurich	641.50	641.50	-1.5
Paris (72.5 kilos)	648.75	653.50	-1.5

Official morning and afternoon futures for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.

U.S. dollars per ounce.

\_\_\_\_\_

**Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)**

Stake	28 Nov. 80	26 Feb. 81	Options for May 1981 start on 3 Nov. 80
650	17.00-21.00	—	
670	9.00-22.00	40.00-44.00	
690	6.00-6.00	30.00-34.00	
710	5.00-7.00	22.00-27.00	
730	1.00-3.00	18.00-22.00	

## Canadian Index

October 30, 1969

Contract: 2271.48  
 Contract: Stock Exchange Ind. Index  
 Contract: TSE 300 Index























In Cape Town, Her  
early broke a tooth w  
to some imported o  
e's not complaining. Th  
early broke a molar on  
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millimeters in diameter.  
—SAMUEL.

[illegible]

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25,94 (56)  
**ALASKA & LUBENBURG:**  
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25,94 (56)  
**ARIZONA:** 10000 Bristol, Tel.  
215,94 (56)  
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